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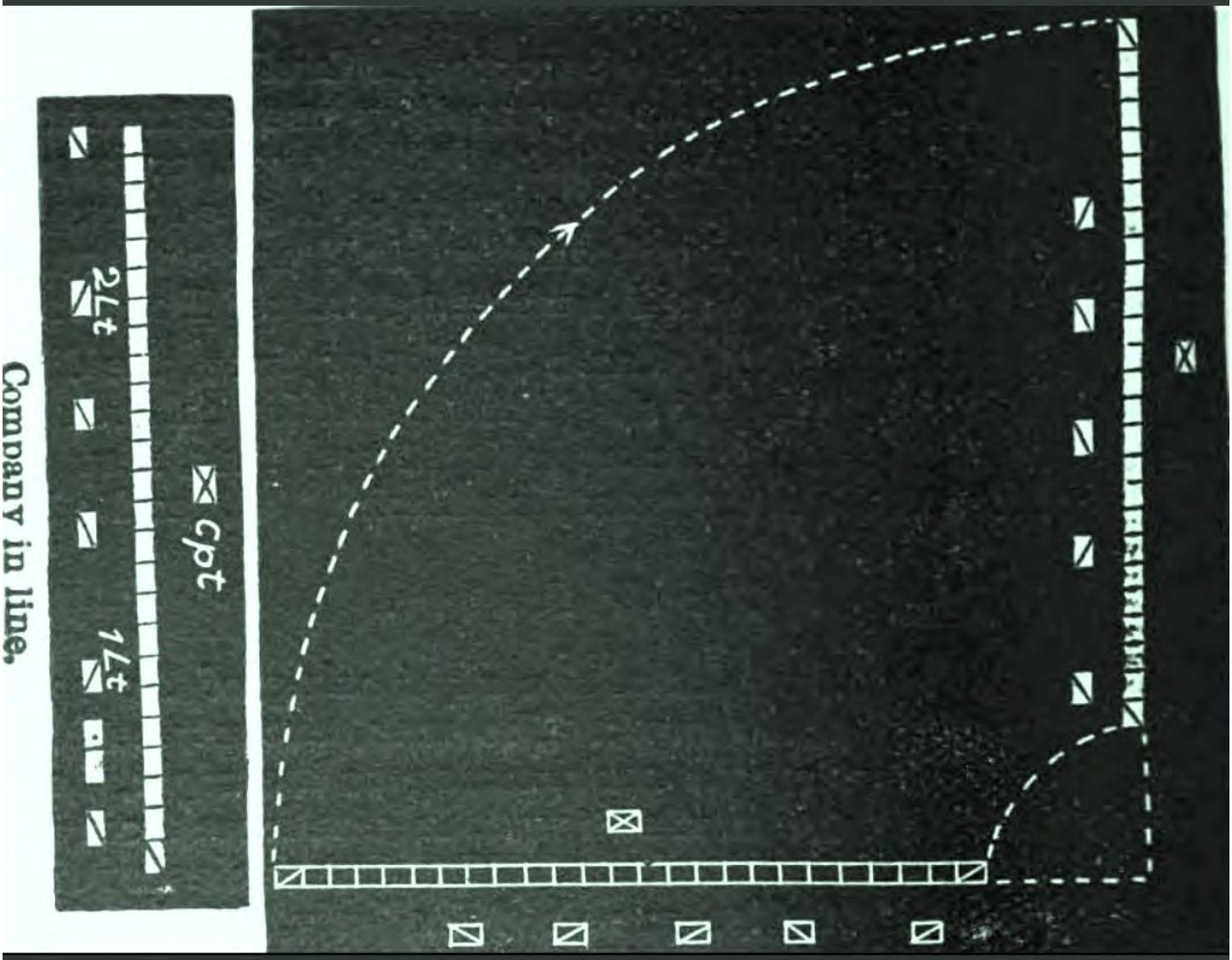

Standard infantry tactics

Hugh T. Reed

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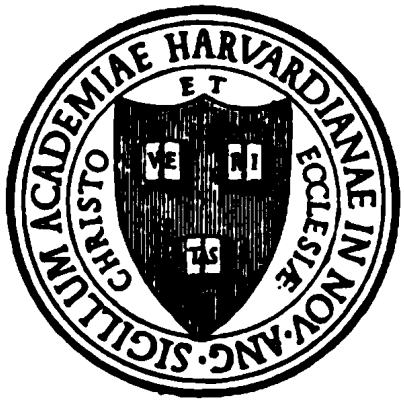

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STANDARD INFANTRY TACTICS,

EMBRACING THE

SCHOOLS OF THE SQUAD AND COMPANY,

SKIRMISHERS, INSPECTION, ETC.,

AS

AUTHORIZED

BY THE

WAR DEPARTMENT.

THIRD EDITION.
ILLUSTRATED.

BY

Lieut. HUGH T. REED, U.S. Army.

CHICAGO:
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.
P. O. Box 647.

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PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

Companies of Infantry are usually so small in times of peace, that they are habitually formed and maneuvered in single rank, and, as all systems of tactics heretofore used in the United States have regarded a double rank as the primary formation, the authorized evolutions and exercises have been reversed by the author, and those herein are given for a *single rank*, with explanations for maneuvers in double rank.

There always have been, and probably always will be, mooted points in the tactics. For years the late General Upton was the recognized authority, and after him so many officers of the army have claimed this distinction, that the War Department has been forced to decide tactical questions. Great care has been taken to collect the official orders and letters promulgated by the War Department pertaining to the tactics of the Infantry arm of the service, and to arrange this work in a concise and convenient form for the use of officers and men of the Army and Militia of the United States. In this

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connection it must be borne in mind that many changes have been made in the arms and accoutrements issued to the Infantry, and that for this and other reasons changes have been made in the tactics adopted fourteen years ago. No effort has been spared to leave out all that has become obsolete, and to embody every change that has been authorized.

This work contains numerous illustrations, designed to make the text attractive and of easy comprehension.

All persons interested in the welfare of our country will recognize the truth of the old saying that it is "Too late to whet the sword when the trumpet sounds to draw it."

THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

"For *gold* the merchant plows the main,
The farmer plows the manor;
But *glory* is the soldier's prize,
The soldier's wealth is *honor*."—*Burns.*

The demand for this little volume has been so great that the first edition is exhausted before the work has been fairly introduced. In his letter ordering one hundred copies of the book, the colonel of a prominent New York regiment in speaking of it says, "I desire to make an effort to have *every man* in the ranks own one—it is brief, and more explicit than (Upton's) the parent work."

In preparing this edition for the press, the author takes pleasure in stating that he has found it necessary to make very few additions to, or changes in, the first edition.

The work on "Military Science and Tactics" referred to in the preface to the first edition, has recently been completed, and is already in the hands of many cadets and other military men.

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In the study of any military subject, we should bear in mind that "every great discovery in the art of war has a life-saving and peace-promoting influence. The effects of the invention of gunpowder are a familiar proof of this remark, and the same principle applies to the discoveries of modern times. By perfecting ourselves in military science — paradoxical as it may seem — we are therefore assisting in the diffusion of peace, and hastening the approach of that period when 'swords shall be beaten into plowshares, and spears into pruning hooks; when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.'"

October 27, 1882. THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

Having been frequently called upon by the cadets of the Institution at which I am stationed, and by militiamen in various parts of the country, to aid them in deciding questions in the tactics that are, or seem to be, obscure or conflicting, and also for my own use, I have endeavored to make the study less difficult, by collecting the orders and letters relating to the tactics, issued from the Adjutant General's Office of the Army, subsequent to the last revision by General Upton, and by giving the customs of the service on points not clearly defined, together with numerous references from one paragraph of the tactics to another.

This article treats only of the drill, inspection, etc., pertaining to a separate Infantry company, and it is published, in advance of a more general work (of which it is a part) on "Military Science and Tactics," by request. In this connection the following extract from a leading journal will be *a propos*, to-wit:

"The citizen-soldier will remember that it is upon him, when the civil power has failed, that the State re-

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lies for the vindication of its laws and institutions, imperiled from whatever cause, and that in becoming the soldier he has lost none of the characteristics or duties of a citizen, but has assumed, simply, such further obligations as imperatively demand of him a conduct which shall inspire the confidence and respect of the people."

THE AUTHOR.

RICHMOND, IND., June 29, 1882.

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STANDARD INFANTRY TACTICS.

I.—In General.
II.—School of the Squad.
III.—Manual of Arms.
IV.—School of the Company.
V.—Skirmishers.
VI.—Camping.
VII.—Honors, Salutes, Etc.
VIII.—Inspection.
IX.—Muster.
X.—Undress Parade.
XI.—Undress Guard Mounting
XII.—Formation of a Battalion
XIII.—Dress Parade.
XIV.—Review of a Battalion.
XV.—Dress Guard Mounting.
XVI.—Trumpet Signals.

I.—In General.

1. The exercises, evolutions, and ceremonies embraced in these tactics have been prescribed from time to time by orders from the War Department, and the explanations of mooted questions are those given by the best authorities on tactics.

2. The wording of this work often differs from that given in orders from the War Department and other tactical works, because the following exercises are first *explained for a single rank*, and afterward for a double rank.

2½. The lieutenant general commanding the army, in an official letter dated at Washington, D. C., Jan. 24th, 1885, says: "It is almost impossible to devise a system

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of tactics that will be interpreted alike, in all its details, by different instructors, and decisions on minor parts can well be left to the commander of the regiment, battalion, or independent company, without violation of that 'uniformity throughout the army,' prescribed by G. O. No. 6, H. Q. A., July 17, 1873, the main object being the accomplishment of an authorized maneuver without the violation of any principle or any express direction of the Tactics."

And on April 23, 1887, he says: "Maneuvering in restricted drill-rooms and other contracted places, may sometimes necessitate some simple movements not laid down in the tactics, in order to change the position or formation of troops. Expedients for such purposes could well be left to the discretion of the commanding officer, and it would be unwise to prescribe how and by what commands they should be executed."

3. The following system of Infantry Tactics, single and double rank, is based upon a *front of four men* as the tactical unit.

4. For computations it is estimated that each man requires a front of 22 inches and a depth of 12 inches. For convenience, the center of a rectangle of these dimensions will be assumed as the point at which the heels meet, and also as the initial point for all measurements. When distances are given from back to breast an allowance is made for the depth of one man, *i. e.*, 12 inches.

5. The movements are explained toward but one flank, it being only necessary to substitute the word *left* for *right*, or the reverse, to have the explanation for the other flank, and many movements in any school are applicable in a higher school by substituting the name of the higher school for the one in which the explanations are given.

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6. Unless movements are prescribed from a halt, or in march, they may be executed either while at a halt or in march. Also, unless movements are prescribed without arms, they may be executed either with or without arms.

7. All movemeuts may be executed in *double time* unless specially excepted. A squad or company marching in common time can not be passed to the double time, but if at a halt, the command double time precedes the command march.

8. If a squad or company, at a halt, be put in march, and no time specified in the command, it moves in quick time.

9. When the guide may be either right or left, the word "right" or "left" is in parenthesis in the command.

10. All movements divided into motions may be executed in detail, the instructor cautioning: *By the numbers* before giving the next command; the last word of the command indicates the time to execute the first motion, and the words, TWO, THREE, etc., that of the remaining motions of the movement. All movements are then executed in detail, till the instructor cautions: *Without the numbers.*

Unless the instructor has cautioned *by the numbers*, all movements are executed without the commands, TWO, THREE, etc.

10½. What is prescribed for the execution of the manual "by the numbers" should not be omitted in its execution "without the numbers." The interposition of any movement, such as the side step between two manual exercises, requires the command, *By the numbers*, to cause the next exercise in the manual to be in detail.

11. The instructor, after having given a command, may order: *As you were*, at which the position had before the last command was given will be resumed.

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Definition of Terms Used.

12. *Line* or *line of battle* refers to the position of troops drawn up in their usual manner, *i. e.*, side by side, without any determined maneuver.

Column refers to troops arranged in subdivisions, *i. e.*, files, twos, fours, etc., from front to rear, parallel to each other.

Rank refers to men side by side, as in line.

File refers to one man in line in single rank, to both the front and rear rank men in line in double rank, and to all the men behind one another in column.

Front refers to the direction the line or column faces.

Rear refers to the direction opposite to the front.

Flank refers to the right or left of the line or column.

Pivot refers to the file on whom, or the point on which, a wheel or turn is made.

Tactics is the art of maneuvering troops. It is divided into *grand tactics*, and *minor* or *elementary tactics*; the former pertains to strategy — the latter to the ordinary exercises of drill.

Piece, *arm*, *rifle*, and *musket* are synonomous terms.

Steps are of various kinds and of different lengths, such as — the *direct* or *full step*, *short step*, &c. In common and in quick time the direct step is 30, the short step 15, side step 6, and back step 15 inches long. In double time the direct step is 35 and the short step 18 inches long. (¶ 4.)

Cadence in marching refers to the number of steps per minute; in common time there are 90, in quick time 120, and in double time 180. *Cadence in the manual* refers to the rate motions are executed, which is fixed at the 90th part of a minute when at a halt or marching in common time, and at the 120th part of a minute when marching in quick time. When marching at common

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or at quick time the cadence of the manual should correspond with the cadence of the step, and a natural swinging motion of the arms be permitted. (¶ 8.)

Commands.

13. There are three kinds of commands.*

The command of *caution*, such as — *by the numbers, balance step*, etc.; the *preparatory*, such as — *forward, right shoulder*, etc.; the *executive*, such as — MARCH, HALT, ARMS, etc. The first two are in *italics*, the last in SMALL CAPITALS.

The tone of command should be animated, distinct, and of a loudness proportioned to the number of men under instruction.

The preparatory words of command should be pronounced in an ascending tone of voice, but always in such a manner that the executive command may be more energetic, firm, and brief. The words of command in parenthesis are used only when their opposites are not.

II. — School of the Squad.

SINGLE RANK.

First with, then without, intervals.†

14. The object of this school is individual instruction. The instructor should always explain and execute each movement before requiring it to be executed. Short

* Cadence in giving commands should be observed, between the preparatory and executive words, and it should be the same that is observed in the manual or the march.

As a general rule in marching, the *executive* command should be given as the *left foot* strikes the ground.

† Except in the *settings up*, for which intervals are always required. For large men more than 2 yards intervals are necessary.

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and frequent drills are preferable to long lessons, which tire both the instructor and the instructed. In the first lessons short *rests* should be frequently given.

15. The recruits of a squad having assembled for drill, the instructor explains to them how to *fall in*, facing to the right, and what to do at the command *left face*. The squad now being formed *in line*, *i. e.*, side by side, elbows touching, the instructor proceeds with the drill The first thing is to place the recruits at 2-yard intervals.

Position of the Soldier.

16. Being at a halt, without arms, and not at attention, the instructor commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION.

At the *second* command the recruits observe silence and take the position of the soldier, *i. e.*,

Heels together and on the same line, feet turned out equally, and making with each other an angle of about 60°.

Body erect on the hips, chest inclining a little forward.

Shoulders square and falling equally.

Arms hanging naturally.

Elbows near the body.

Palms of the hands slightly to the front.

Little fingers behind the seams of the trousers.

Chin drawn in.

Eyes straight to the front and fixed on a point on the ground about 15 yards off.

17. With arms the commands are the same, and the position of the soldier is also the same, except that the right hand holds the piece as explained in the manual.

Remarks on the Position of the Soldier.

18. *Heels on the same line.* If one be in rear of the other, the shoulder on that side will be thrown back, or the position constrained.

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Heels more or less closed Men who are knock-kneed, or who have legs with large calves, cannot, without constraint, make their heels touch while standing.

Feet turned out equally, and not forming too large an angle. If one foot be turned out more than the other, the shoulders will be deranged, and, if both feet be too much turned out, the upper part of the body cannot be inclined forward without making the whole position unsteady.

Knees without stiffness. If stiffened, constraint and fatigue will be unavoidable.

Body erect on the hips. This gives equilibrium to the position. The instructor will observe that many recruits drop a shoulder or advance a hip.

Upper part of the body inclining forward. Recruits are usually disposed to the reverse, to project the belly and throw back the shoulders, which causes inconvenience in marching The habit of inclining forward the upper part of the body is so important, that the instructor must enforce it from the beginning.

Shoulders square. If the shoulders be advanced beyond the line of the breast, and the back arched (the defect called round shoulders), the man cannot align himself nor use his piece with address. The shoulders must not be thrown too far back, as this will make the belly project, and curve the small of the back.

Arms hanging naturally; elbows near the body; palms of the hands turned slightly to the front; little fingers behind the seams of the trousers. These positions prevent the man from occupying unnecessary space in rank, and make it easier to keep in the shoulders.

Head erect and square to the front; chin slightly drawn in without constraint If there be stiffness in these positions, it will be communicated to the whole of the body, embarrass its movements, and give pain and fatigue.

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Eyes straight to the front. This is the surest means of maintaining the shoulders in a line — an essential object to be insisted upon and attained.

To Rest.

19. Being in line, at a halt, without arms, the instructor commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. REST; or, 1 *In place*, 2. REST.

At the last word of *squad rest*, the recruits may take easy positions, talk, or leave their places to go short distances.

At the last word of *in place rest*, they may take easy positions and talk, but they must always keep one heel in place

To resume their places and the position of the soldier, the instructor commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION.

20. With arms is executed the same as without arms, the commands for rest being given when at the *order*, and the order is resumed at the command *attention*.

To Dismiss.

21. Being in line, at a halt, without arms, the instructor commands: 1. *Break ranks*, 2. MARCH.

22. If armed, the instructor commands: 1. *Arms*, 2 PORT, before dismissing the squad. *Arms port* is executed as explained in the manual.

Principles of Alignment.

23. Being in line, at a halt, without arms, the instructor commands:

1. *Eyes*, 2. RIGHT (or LEFT), 3. FRONT.

At the second command, turn the head gently, so as to bring the inner corner of the left eye in a line with

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the buttons on the coat, the eyes fixed on the line of eyes of the recruits in, or supposed to be in, the same rank.* At the last command turn the head to the original position.

Setting up.

24. Being at a halt, at 2-yard intervals, the following four extension exercises † should be recurred to when necessary to open the chest. After the exercises are well understood, each one may be repeated an indefinite number of times, without the numbers, by the instructor cautioning. *Continue the motion*, before commanding 1. *First*, 2. EXERCISE; 1. *Second*, 2. EXERCISE; etc.

1. *First*, 2. EXERCISE.

25. At the word *exercise*, bring the hands, at the full extent of the arms, to the front, close to the body, palms up, the little fingers meeting. (TWO.) Raise them in a circular direction over the head till they touch the cap, nails touching, thumbs together, elbows pressed back, and shoulders down. (THREE.) Extend the arms upward, palms touching, then force them obliquely back, and let them fall gradually to the position of the soldier.

1. *Second*, 2. EXERCISE.

26. At the word *exercise*, raise the hands from the sides, arms extended, till they meet over the head, palms to the front, thumbs locked with the right in front, fingers pointing upward, shoulders kept back. (TWO.) Bend over, with arms and legs straight, and touch the ground, if possible. (THREE.) Take the position of the soldier.

* If the recruits are too much out of line, the instructor may order such as are out of line to move forward or backward before commanding *front*. The recruits must be directed to move the feet, if necessary, to get on the line.

† If convenient to do so, the coats may be removed, and the suspenders thrown over the shoulders, while drilling in the settings up.

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1. *Third*, 2. EXERCISE.

27. At the word *exercise*, raise the hands to the front, arms horizontal, palms together. (Two.) Swing the arms, slanting downward, to the rear, and raise the body on the toes. (ONE.) Swing the arms to the front, palms touching, and stand firmly on both feet. (Two.) Do as just explained for *two*. (THREE.) Take the position of the soldier

The commands *one*, *two*—*one*, *two*, should be repeated till the recruit can, if possible, touch the backs of the hands in rear.*

1. *Fourth*, 2. EXERCISE.

28. At the word *exercise*, raise the hands, turning the palms up, with the arms extended horizontally to the right and left. (Two.) Swing the arms in a circle from front to rear. (THREE.) Take the position of the soldier

Parade Rest.

29. Being in line, at a halt, without arms, the instructor commands:

1. *Parade*, 2. REST.

Carry the right foot 3 inches directly to the rear, the left knee slightly bent; clasp the hands in front of the center of the body, the left hand uppermost, the left thumb clasped by the thumb and forefinger of the right hand.

To resume the position of the soldier, the instructor commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION.

30. Parade rest for officers is same as above.

* The first and second motions may be continued without the words *one*, *two*—*one*, *two*, by cautioning: *Continue the motion*, after the command *one*, and at any time when the hands are in rear, the command *three* may be gi-

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31. Parade rest with arms is explained in the manual.

Salutes with the Hand.

32. Being without arms, the instructor commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *hand*, 2. SALUTE.

Raise the right hand briskly, arm extended and horizontal, the hand pointing in the same way as the foot, palm down, thumb under the forefinger. (Two.) Bend the elbow and touch the edge of the cap visor with the thumb and forefinger, turn the head and look a little to the left. (THREE.) Resume the position of the first motion. (FOUR.) Drop the hand by the side.

33. When officer's salute is taught, the commands are:

1. *As officers*, 2. *Right* (or *Left*) *hand*, 3. SALUTE.

Raise the right hand, back to the front, till the tips of the fingers touch the visor opposite the right eye, thumb closed, fingers and hand extended in prolongation of the forearm, elbow down. (Two.) Lower the hand briskly to the right and front till the point of the fingers are at the height of the shoulder and about 15 inches in front of it, the elbow advancing slightly, the hand and fingers still extended in prolongation of the forearm. (THREE.) Drop the hand by the side.

34. Cadets usually make the officer's salute.

Facings.

35. Being at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*), 2. FACE.

At the word *face*, raise the right foot slightly, face to the right, turning on the left heel, the left toe slightly raised; keep the right heel by the side of the left.

Facings to the left are also executed upon the left heel.

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36. Half face to the right or left is similarly executed. When at a halt, recruits execute right (or left) half face at the command, *right* (or *left*) *oblique*.

37. Being at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. ABOUT, 3. FACE.

At the word *about*, turn on the left heel, turn the left toe to the front, carry the right foot to the rear, the hollow opposite to and 3 inches from the left heel, the feet perpendicular to each other.

At the word *face*, turn on both heels, raise the toes a little, face to the rear, and when the face is nearly completed, raise the right foot and replace it by the left.

38. When the about face for officers and non-commissioned staff is taught, the commands are:

1. *As officers*, 2. ABOUT, 3. FACE.

At the word *about*, carry the toe of the right foot about 8 inches to the rear and 3 inches to the left of the left heel, without changing the position of the foot. At the word *face*, turn upon the left heel and right toe, face to the rear, and replace the right heel by the left.

Direct Step.

39. The principles of the direct step are taught by the *balance step;* keep the body, shoulders, arms, and hands in the position of the soldier. (¶ 12.)

40. Being at a halt, the instructor commands: 1. *Balance step*, 2. *Left* (or *Right*) *foot*, 3. FORWARD, 4. REAR, 5. HALT.

At the word *forward*, bend slightly the left knee, and carry the left foot, without jerk, about 15 inches to the

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front, the knee straightening as the foot is advanced, the toe turned out and slightly depressed, the foot about 3 inches from the ground, the body balanced firmly on the right foot, and inclining slightly forward.

At the word *rear*, carry the left foot, without jerk, to the rear the knee slightly bent, the toe on a line with the right heel, and inclining slightly downward.

The steps may be continued by alternating the commands, *forward* and *rear*.

At the word *halt*, given after the command *rear*, place the foot by the side of the other.

41. To execute the balance step, gaining ground to the front, the instructor commands: 1. *Balance step*, 2. *Left* (or *Right*) *foot*, 3. FORWARD, 4. GROUND, 5. HALT.

At the word *forward*, advance the left foot as just explained, and at the command *ground*, plant it without shock, the foot advancing as the weight of the body is brought forward, the left heel 30 inches from the right; the right foot is then advanced without command to the position of *forward*, and similarly planted at the command *ground*.

The movement is continued by the command *ground*, until the command *halt*, when the foot in advance is planted, and the one in rear placed by the side of it.

The command *ground* is at first given in a very slow cadence, and is afterward gradually increased to common time; cadence 90.

42. The principles of the direct step being understood, and, being at a halt, the instructor commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Common time*, 3. MARCH.

At the word *forward*, throw the weight of the body upon the right leg, the left knee straight.

At the word *march*, move the left leg smartly, without jerk, carry the foot forward 30 inches from the right, the

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sole near the ground, toe a little depressed, knee straight and slightly turned out; at the same time throw the weight of the body forward, and plant the foot without shock, the weight of the body resting upon it; next, in like manner, advance the right foot, and plant it as above; continue to advance, without crossing the legs, or striking one against the other, keeping the face direct to the front.

Common time is used preparatory to instruction in quick time, to correct defects when marching.

43. Being at a halt, or at mark time, or marching in the short step, the instructor commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH.

Executed as just explained; cadence, 120.

44. Being in march, the instructor indicates from time to time the cadence of the step by calling *one*, *two*, *three*, *four;* or, *left*, *right*, the instant the left and right foot, respectively, should be planted.

45. A squad is passed from common to quick time by the commands: 1. *Quick time*, 2. MARCH, and vice versa by 1. *Common time*, 2. MARCH.

Short Step.

46. Being at a halt, or at mark time, the instructor commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Short step*, 3. MARCH.

Executed the same as the march in the direct step, except the length of the short step is but 15 inches.

In double time the length of the short step is 18 inches.

47. Being in march, the squad may be passed from the direct step to the short step, or vice versa, by the commands: 1. *Short step*, 2. MARCH, and, 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH.

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47½. Marching at short step the mark time is authorized, and the direct step is taken at the commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH. (¶ 7 and 12.)

Side Step.

48. Being at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Side step to the right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH.

At the word *march*, carry the right foot 6 inches to the right, keeping the shoulders square to the front; as soon as the right foot is planted, bring the left foot to the side of it, and continue the movement.

49. The side step is always executed in quick time, unless common time be specified.

Back Step.

50. Being at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Backward*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, step off smartly with the left foot 15 inches straight to the rear, then with the right, and so on with the feet in succession; in quick time.

Mark Time Step.

51. The instructor commands:

1. *Mark time*, 2. MARCH.

At the second command, given the instant either foot is coming to the ground, continue the cadence and make a semblance of marching, without gaining ground, by alternately advancing each foot about half its length, and bringing it back square with the other. (¶ 43.)

51½. It is not proper to mark time while marching backward nor at an oblique.

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Change Step.

52. Being in march, the instructor commands:

1. *Change step*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, given the instant the right foot comes to the ground, the left foot is advanced and planted, the hollow of the right is then advanced against the heel of the left, the recruit again stepping off with the left.

The change on the right foot is similarly executed, the command *march* being given when the left foot strikes the ground.

Double Step.

53. To teach the principles of the double step, the instructor commands: 1. *Double step*, 2. MARCH.

At the first command, raise the hands till the forearms are horizontal, fingers closed, nails next the body, elbows to the rear.

At the word *march*, raise the left leg to the front, bending and elevating the knee as much as possible, the part of the leg between the knee and instep vertical, the toe depressed; replace the foot in its former position, and execute the same movement with the right leg.

The instructor indicates the cadence by the commands *one*, *two*, given alternately as the left and right foot touch the ground, beginning at common time, and increasing gradually to double time. (¶ 12.)

54. The recruit being established in the principles of the double step, the instructor commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Double time*, 3. MARCH.

At the word *forward*, throw the weight of the body on the right leg; at the second command, raise the hands till the forearms are horizontal; at the command *march*,

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carry forward the left foot, the legs slightly bent, the knee somewhat raised, and plant the foot, the toe first, 35 inches from the right; then execute the same motion with the right foot; continue this alternate movement of the feet, throwing the weight of the body upon the foot in advance, and allow a natural swinging motion to the arms.

54½. Marching at double time the mark time and short step are authorized, and the direct step, in double time, is taken from the short step at the command: 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH. (¶ 7 and 12.)

55. A squad is passed from double to quick time by the commands: 1. *Quick time*, 2. MARCH; and vice versa by: 1. *Double time*, 2. MARCH.

56. Recruits are also exercised in running, the principles being the same as for double time. In marching in double time, and at the run, the men breathe as much as possible through the nose, keeping the mouth closed; experience has proved that by conforming to this principle, men can go much farther with less fatigue.

To March to the Rear.

57. Being in march, the instructor commands:

1. *To the rear*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot; then turn on the balls of both feet around to the right so as to face in the opposite direction, and immediately step off with the left foot. The command march can only be given when the right foot strikes the ground.

This movement should not be executed in column of files, or ever at facing distance, *i. e.*, 10 inches from back to breast. (¶ 70.)

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To Halt.

58. Being in march, in any step or cadence, without arms, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. HALT.

The word *halt* is given as either foot strikes the ground, and the other foot is placed by its side without shock.

59. With arms and not at a carry, at the word *halt*, halt, drop the left hand by the side, then *carry arms*.

Without Intervals.

60. The recruits are now formed in larger squads, to be taught the principles of alignment, what guides are for, how to answer to their names, the wheelings and turnings.

Twos and Fours.

61. Being in line, at a halt, without arms, the instructor calls the roll, each man answering *Here!* as his name is called; the instructor then commands:

1. *Count*, 2. TWOS.

(¶ 195.) The recruit on the right says *one*, the second says *two*, the third *one*, the fourth *two*, and so on to the left.

If the command be *count fours*, the recruits count *one*, *two*, *three*, *four*, etc., as just explained.

62. If armed, *fall in* at a carry, and the instructor commands: 1. *Support*, 2. ARMS, before calling the roll. As each name is called the recruit answers *Here!* and comes to a *carry* and then to an *order*, as explained in the manual.

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The squad is brought to a *carry* before counting, and before giving the commands for *alignments*.

Alignments.

63. Being in line, at a halt, the instructor advances the file on the right (or left) two or more steps to the front, and then commands:

1. *By file*, 2. *Right* (or *Left*), 3. DRESS, 4. FRONT.

At the word *dress*, the files move up successively, in quick time, to within 6 inches of the line, turn the head gently, and take steps of 2 or 3 inches, so as to bring the inner corner of the left eye in a line with the buttons on the coat, the eyes fixed on the line of eyes of the recruits in, or supposed to be in, the same rank. At the last command turn the head to the front and stand firm.

64. The instructor aligns all at once, by the commands;

1. *Right* (or *Left*), 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT.

At the word *dress*, the entire rank moves up, so as to be about 6 inches behind the line, each file then moves on the line, which must never be passed, taking steps of a few inches, casting the eyes to the right, as in *eyes right*, keeping the shoulders square to the front, and touching with the elbow that of the file on the right, without opening the arms. The instructor verifies the alignment by going to the right flank, and orders forward or back such files as may be in rear or advance of the line; this done, the command *front* is given, when the recruits cast their eyes to the front and remain firm.

65. Alignments to the rear are executed on the same principles, the recruits stepping back a little beyond the line, and then dressing up, by short steps. The commands are:

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1. *By file, right* (or *left*) *backward*, 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT.
or 1. *Right* (or *Left*) *backward*, 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT.

March in Line.

66. Being in line, at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the recruits step off smartly with the left foot, the right file, who is the guide, marching straight to the front; the files touch lightly the elbow toward the right, keep the arms close to the body, yield to the pressure coming from the right, and resist pressure coming from the left; shortening or lengthening the step, they gradually recover the alignment, and touch of the elbow, if lost, and keep the head direct to the front

The guide may be a sergeant, corporal, or private.

67. Being in column, at a halt, the commands are:

1. *Left*, 2. FACE, 3. *Forward*, 4. *Guide right* (or *left*), 5. MARCH.

68. Marching in column, the commands are:

1. *By the left* (or *right*) *flank*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*).

At the word *march*, given as the left foot strikes the ground, advance and plan the right foot, then turn to the left and step off in the new direction with the left foot

March by the Flank.

69. Being in line, at a halt, the instructor commands

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1. *Right* (or *Left*), 2. FACE, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH.

70. Marching in line, the instructor commands:

1. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank*, 2. MARCH.

At the word *march*, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot, then turn to the right and step off in the new direction with the right foot. The recruits cover each other, and keep closed to *facing distance*, that is, to such distance that in forming line the elbows will touch. (¶ 57.)

To Halt the Line or Column.

71. Being in march, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. HALT.

Executed as previously explained. (¶ 58 and 59.)

To Change Direction in Column of Files.

72. Being at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Column right* (or *left*); or, 2. *Column half right* (or *half left*), 3. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the leading file wheels to the right, or half-right, advances in the new direction, and is followed by the other files, who wheel on the same ground. The wheel is on a *movable pivot*, as explained hereafter.

73. Being in march, the instructor commands:

1. *Column right* (or *left*); or, 1. *Column half right* (or *half left*), 2. MARCH.

Executed same as from a halt.

74. When at facing distance, *i. e.*, 10 inches, the

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march is in quick time; to march in double time, the distance is increased to 32 inches.

*To Oblique.**

75. Marching in line, the instructor commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *oblique*, 2. MARCH.

At the word *march*, given as the right foot strikes the ground, each file makes a half face to the right in marching, and then moves straight in the new direction. As the files no longer touch elbows, they glance along the shoulders of the nearest files, toward the side of which they are obliquing, and regulate their steps so that their shoulders are always behind those of the next man on that side, and that the head of this man conceals the heads of the other men in the rank. They preserve the same length of step and the same degree of obliquity, the line of the rank remaining parallel to its original position.

To resume the original direction the instructor commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH.

At the word *march*, given as the left foot strikes the ground, each file makes a half face to the left in marching, and then moves straight to the front. The guide, without indication, is on the side where it was previous to the oblique.

76. Being in line, at a halt, the commands are:

1. *Squad*, 2. RIGHT (or LEFT) OBLIQUE, 3. MARCH.

The files half face to the right at the command *right oblique*, and step off at the command *march*.

77. If halted while obliquing, the squad will halt, then face to the front without further command.

*Pronounced *ob-lik*.

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78. If with arms and not at a carry, and the squad be halted while obliquing, it comes to a carry upon halting, and then faces to the front.

If with arms, and the movement be in double time, execute the *half face* at the command *oblique*, and come to a *right shoulder* at the command *double time*. (¶ 85.)

79. Do not mark time while obliquing.

80. The column obliques by the same commands as when in line. If in column of files, the oblique is executed on the same principles as from in line, but if in column of twos or fours, the sets of twos or fours preserve their distance and parallelism; the file in each set on the side toward which the oblique is made, is the guide of the set, and the guide of the leading set is the guide of the column. The march in the original direction is resumed as just explained.

To March to the Rear.

81. Being at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Backward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the squad moves to the rear, taking steps of 15 inches. A halt must be made before executing any other commands.

82. Being in march, the instructor commands:

1. *To the rear*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*).

Executed as previously explaned. (¶ 57.)

Double Time.

83. Being at a halt, the commands are: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. *Double time*, 4. MARCH.

Marching in quick time, the commands are:

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1. *Double time*, 2. MARCH.

At the word *march*, given as the left foot strikes the ground, advance the right foot in quick time, and step off with the left foot in double time.

84. Marching in double time, the instructor commands:

1. *Quick time*, 2. MARCH.

At the word *march*, given as either foot is coming to the ground, the squad takes the quick step, by advancing one foot in double time, and dropping the hands.

85. If without arms, at the command *double time*, raise the hands till the forearms are horizontal; if armed, the pieces are brought to a *right shoulder* and the left hand raised, unless the pieces are at a *trail* or *port*, or already at a *right shoulder*.

Wheeling.

86. A *wheel* is a circular movement, by which the front of a set of fours, squad, company, etc., is placed at right angles to its original position, or changed 90°.

87. An *about* is a circular movement, by which the front of a set of fours, squad, company, etc., is placed facing to the rear, or changed 180°.

87½. The commander faces his command during a *wheel* or an *about*.

88. There are two kinds of wheels, viz: on *fixed* and on *movable* pivots.

89. Wheelings should be executed in double time on both fixed and movable pivots.

90. For all wheels, touch to the pivot and dress to the marching flank.

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Fixed Pivot.

91. Being in line, at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *In circle, right* (or *left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Squad*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *Right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT.

At the word *march*, the files, except the pivot-file, step off with the left foot, turning at the same time the head a little to the left, the eyes fixed on the line of the eyes of the files to their left; the pivot-file marks time strictly in place, gradually turning the body to conform to the movements of the marching flank; the file who conducts this flank takes steps of 30 inches, and from the first step, advances the left shoulder a little, casts the eyes along the rank, and feels lightly the elbow of the next file toward the pivot, but never pushes.

The other files touch with the elbow toward the pivot, resist pressure from the opposite side, conform to the movements of the marching flank, and shorten their steps according to their distance from it. The *fourth* command is given after wheeling around the circle several times, at which all halt; the instructor, going to the flank opposite to the pivot, places the two files on the left in the direction he wishes to place the squad, leaving just sufficient space between them and the pivot to contain the other men; the pivot conforms to this direction. The other commands are then given and executed as previously explained.

92. Being in line, at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Squad*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *Right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT; or, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH, 5. *Guide left* (or *right*).

At the second command, the squad wheels as just explained.

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To halt after wheeling, at the command *halt*, given when the squad is nearly at right angles to its original position, it halts, and at the *sixth* command, given immediately after, all dress up to the perpendicular.

To move forward after wheeling, the command *forward* is given in time to add *march* the instant the wheel is completed; at which all take the step of 30 inches, and turn their heads direct to the front.

93. Being in line, at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *about*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Squad*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *Right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT; or, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH, 5. *Guide left* (or *right*).

To halt, the command *halt* is given when the half circle is nearly completed.

To move foward, the command *forward* is given when the half circle is nearly completed, and *march* the instant it is completed.

The movement is executed on a fixed pivot.

94. Being in march, the commands are the same, and the movement is also executed on a fixed pivot.

Movable Pivot.

95. Being in line, in march, the instructor commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Squad*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *Right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT; or, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH, 5. *Guide left* (or *right*).

The wheel is executed as on a *fixed* pivot, except that the pivot-file, instead of turning in place, takes steps of 10 inches for common and quick time, [in close column (battalion drill) he steps 15 inches]. At double time he takes steps of 12 inches, [in close column (battalion drill) he steps 18 inches]. He thus gains ground forward

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in describing a small curve, so as to clear the wheeling point.

The imaginary center of the circle, upon the arc of which the pivot-file moves, is, on the prolongation of the rank, and at a distance from the wheeling point, equal to about one-half the front of the squad or subdivision.

Turning.

96. Marching in line, the instructor commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *turn*, 2. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the man on the right, who becomes the guide, faces to the right in marching, and moves forward in the new direction, without changing the cadence or length of the step. The other men advance the shoulder opposite the guide, take the double time, and advance in the new direction, till they come successively upon the line, when they retake the quick time, and dress to the right.

If without arms, at the command *right turn*, raise the hands till the forearms are horizontal; if armed, the left hand is raised, and the pieces are brought to the *right shoulder* unless they are at a *trail*, or *port*, or already at *right shoulder*.

97. In turning when marching in double time, the men on the side opposite the guide must increase the gait in order to come into line. (¶ 12.)

DOUBLE RANK.

98. Most movements explained for single rank may be executed in double rank by the same commands and means.

In line, the distance, from back to breast, between ranks is theoretically 10 inches, but practically it is *facing distance*, *i. e.*, if the line be faced to the right or left, the elbows will touch; this latter formation is called

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column of files, the same as a single rank. In marching in column of files, the rear-rank men dress on their front-rank men.

In obliquing in column of files, the guide of each file is the man of the rank toward which the oblique is made, the guide of the column being the guide of the leading file.

In obliquing in line in double rank, each rear-rank man follows the next man on the right or left, or the second man on the right or left of his front-rank man, according as the rear rank is at facing distance, or at 32 inches from the front rank.

In alignments in double rank, the rear-rank men cast their eyes to the side of the guide with the front-rank men, and maintain the proper distance between the ranks.

Marching in line, on rough ground, and in double time, the distance between ranks is increased to 32 inches; upon halting, the rear rank closes to facing distance.

When the knapsack or blanket-bag is worn, the distance between ranks is increased by the depth of it.

In counting the men of both ranks count as in ¶ 61–2.

III.—Manual of Arms.

WITH THE RIFLE.

99. The piece used in the infantry arm of the service is the *safety-notch* Springfield Cadet Rifle,* calibre .45 of an inch, weight 8.187 lbs., with bayonet 8.8 lbs.

100. The cartridge consists of a copper shell,† containing 75 grs. of musket powder, ½ gr. percussion composition, and a lubricated lead bullet, weight 405 grs.

* The rifles formerly issued to the army, and now in the hands of many of the militia troops, have not the safety-notch.

† Some shells are made to reload, and reloading implements are furnished to the army when they are issued.

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101. The McKeever cartridge-box worn over the right hip on the waist belt, holds twenty cartridges. When two boxes are worn, the second is placed over the left hip.*

102. The Schofield-Smith & Wesson revolver† forms part of the equipment of each company sergeant of all arms of the service, calibre .45 of an inch; it weighs 2½ lbs., and is carried in a holster on the waist belt, near the center of the back.

103. The cartridge is metallic center fire, and resembles the rifle cartridge. The charge is 28 grs. powder and 230 grs. bullet.

*The boxes formerly issued to the army, and now in the hands of many of the militia troops, have a flap that opens upward, while the McKeever box opens downward.

The composition of leather polish recommended by the Ordnance Department of the Army for belts, cartridge-boxes, etc., etc., is: 13 ounces of bayberry tallow, 3 ounces of lamp black. To use, apply warm, and rub to polish with a woolen cloth.

Mills' Woven Cartridge-Belt is issued to the army for campaign use. It is worn around the waist. There are two sizes — one holds 45, the other 50 cartridges — the cartridges being held in separate loops. When two belts are used, the second is carried from the left shoulder to the right side.

Accoutrements must be fitted to the men under direction of an officer, and will not otherwise be changed by cutting straps or punching holes. Knapsacks, haversacks, and clothing-bags will be uniformly marked on the outside, as follows: Artillery, crossed cannon; cavalry, crossed sabres; infantry, crossed rifles; other corps, according to their respective devices, with the letter of the company above, and the number of the regiment below the intersection; the design to be stenciled in black, the device 5 inches long, and the letters and numbers in full-faced characters one inch high; the prescribed design will be placed above the letters U. S. on the equipments, and the number of the soldier, in characters one inch high, will be placed at the bottom, near the lower edge of the knapsack, etc.

†There is no manual prescribed for the revolver pistol in Infantry Tactics, but that in the U. S. Artillery or U. S. Cavalry Tactics is applicable.

Colt's revolver is also used in the army. The calibre is the same as the Schofield-Smith & Wesson. Both use the same cartridges.

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104. The men should not take their arms apart, except by consent of the captain. After firing, the bore should always be wiped with a wet rag as soon as practicable; afterward wipe it dry, and then pass into it a rag moistened with oil. The barrel must be wiped with dry rags before using the rifle. If the barrel be rusty inside, the fire will be inaccurate, and if the sights be injured the aim will not be accurate. Care must be taken in stacking and in fixing and unfixing the bayonet, not to injure the sight.

105. The rate or swiftness of each motion of the manual of arms* is fixed at the 90th part of a minute, except the motions relative to the cartridge, and the fixing and unfixing of the bayonet, which cannot be executed at the rate prescribed, nor even with a uniform swiftness, and *they are not subjected to the cadence*. The instructor, however, causes these motions to be executed with promptness and regularity.

In executing motions relative to the cartridge, the fixing and unfixing of the bayonet, by the numbers, a subdivision of the motions is unauthorized. Clock-like regularity in these motions can only be obtained by an expenditure of time that could better be employed in more useful instruction to the soldier.

106. The piece is habitually carried at the safety-notch.† The middle notch is the half-cock.

107. The following rules in the manual are general:

a. In resuming the carry from any position in the manual, the motion next to the last concludes with the left hand at the height of the shoulder, fingers extended and joined, thumb close to the forefinger, back of the hand to the front, elbow close to the body.

* See ¶ 10 and 11, and foot note to ¶ 13.

† Pieces not having the safety-notch are habitually carried at the half-cock.

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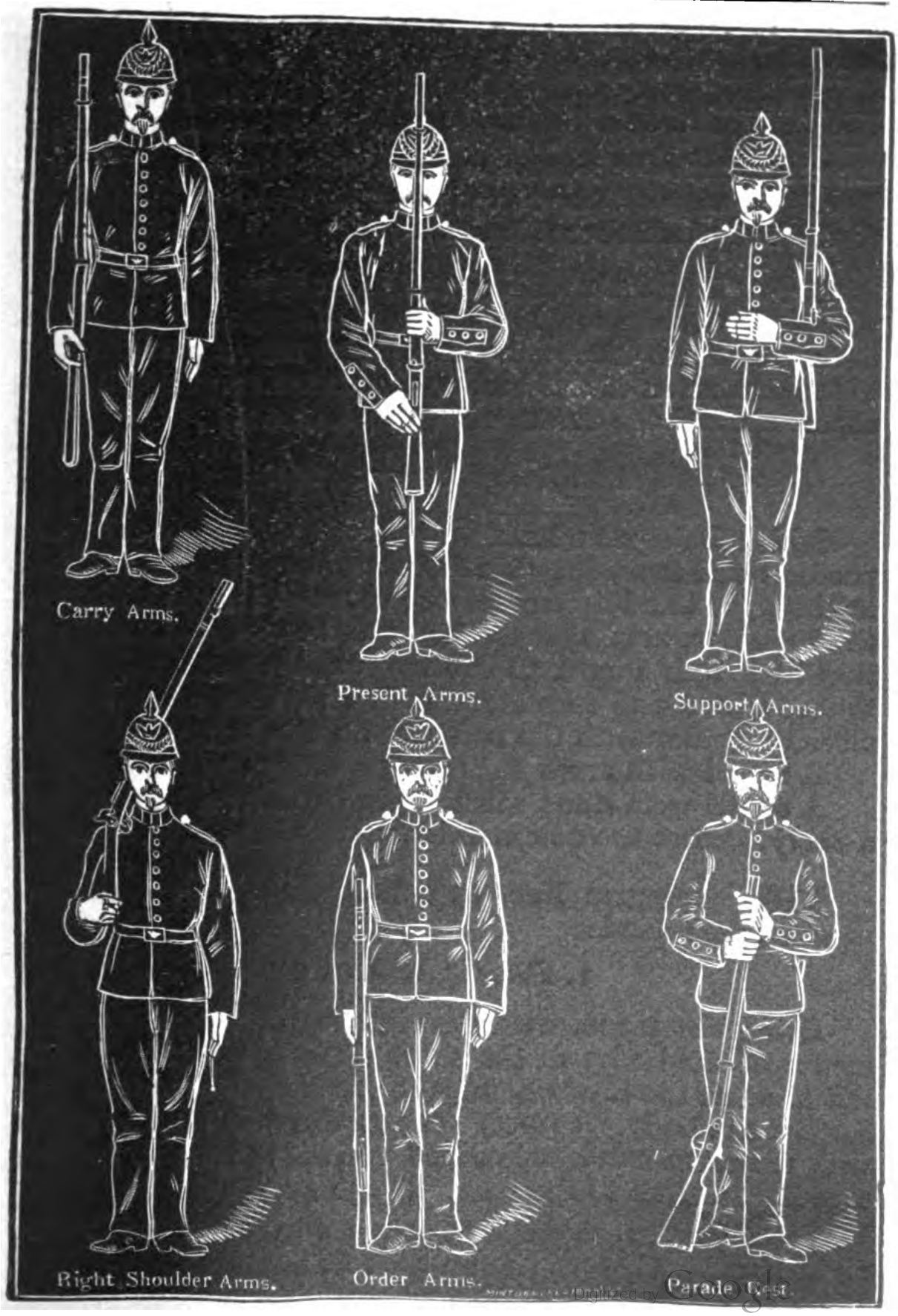

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b. In all positions of the left hand at the lower band, except *charge bayonets* and *arms port*, the thumb is extended along the barrel, the end of it touching the lower band. In *charge bayonets* and *arms port* the thumb clasps the piece immediately below the lower band.

c. In all positions of the piece in front of the center of the body, the barrel is to the rear, and vertical.

108. The manual of arms is taught to four men, placed at first in single rank, and afterward in double rank. The instructor at first looks more particularly to the execution of the motions, without requiring a nice observance of the cadence. (¶ 14 and 62.)

Position of Carry Arms.

109. Being at a halt, with arms, the men take the position of the soldier (¶ 16), except that the rifle is held in the right hand, barrel nearly vertical in the hollow of the shoulder, arm near the body and extended to nearly its full length, guard to the front and embraced by the thumb above and forefinger below it, the other fingers closed together with the hammer on the little finger.

A squad with arms *falls in* at a carry. (Page 41.)

A squad with arms must be in line, at a halt, and at a carry, before the commands for dressing are given.

110. Being in line, at a halt, at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Present*, 2. ARMS.

Bring the piece, with the right hand, in front of the center of the body; at the same time grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, the forearm horizontal and against the body. (Two.) Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand, below and against the guard, fingers together, thumb to the rear. (Page 41.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Resume the carry with the right hand. (Two.) Drop the left hand.

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111. Being at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Support*, 2. ARMS.

Bring the piece in front of the center of the body; grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, and raise this hand to the height of the chin; at the same time grasp the piece with the right hand 4 inches below the hammer. (Two.) Bring the piece opposite to the left shoulder, barrel to the front; pass the left forearm extended between the right hand and the hammer, support the hammer on the middle of the left forearm, the forearm horizontal, wrist straight. (THREE.) Drop the right hand. (Page 41.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Grasp the piece with the right hand under and against the left forearm; turn the piece with this hand, and bring it in front of the centre of the body; grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, the left forearm horizontal. (Two.) Resume the carry with the right hand. (THREE.) Drop the left hand.

112. Being at a carry, at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Order*, 2. ARMS.

Grasp the piece with the left hand, the forearm horizontal, let go with the right hand, lower the piece quickly with the left, regrasping it with the right above the lower band, thumb next to the body, the little finger in rear of the barrel, the hand near the thigh, the butt about 3 inches from the ground, the left hand steadying the piece near the right, fingers extended and joined. (Two.) Lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand, drop the left hand, the right arm hanging naturally, elbow close to the body, back of the hand to the right, fingers extended and joined, the barrel between the thumb and forefinger and vertical, toe of the piece near the right foot. (Page 41.)

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1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Raise the piece vertically with the right hand, at the same time seize it with the left above the right, resume the carry with the right hand. (Two.) Drop the left hand.

To Rest.

113. Being at an order, at a halt, the squad is rested as prescribed in ¶ 20.

114. Being at an order, at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Parade*, 2 REST.

At the word *rest*, bring the muzzle in front of the centre of the body, barrel to the left, grasp the piece with the left hand just above, and with the right at the upper band; bring the right foot 3 inches *straight* to the rear, and slightly bend the left knee. (Page 41.)

1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION. Resume the order with the right hand, the left steadying the piece, forearm horizontal, wrist straight, fingers closed. (Two.) Drop the left hand.

115. Being at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Trail*, 2. ARMS.

Same as first motion of the *order*. (Two.) Drop the muzzle slightly to the front, butt to the rear; drop the left hand by the side. Page 47.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. At the word *carry*, bring the piece to a vertical position with the right hand, little finger in rear of the barrel; at the word *arms*, execute, in two motions, what is prescribed for the *carry* from the order.

116. Being at a halt, at a carry, the instructor commands:

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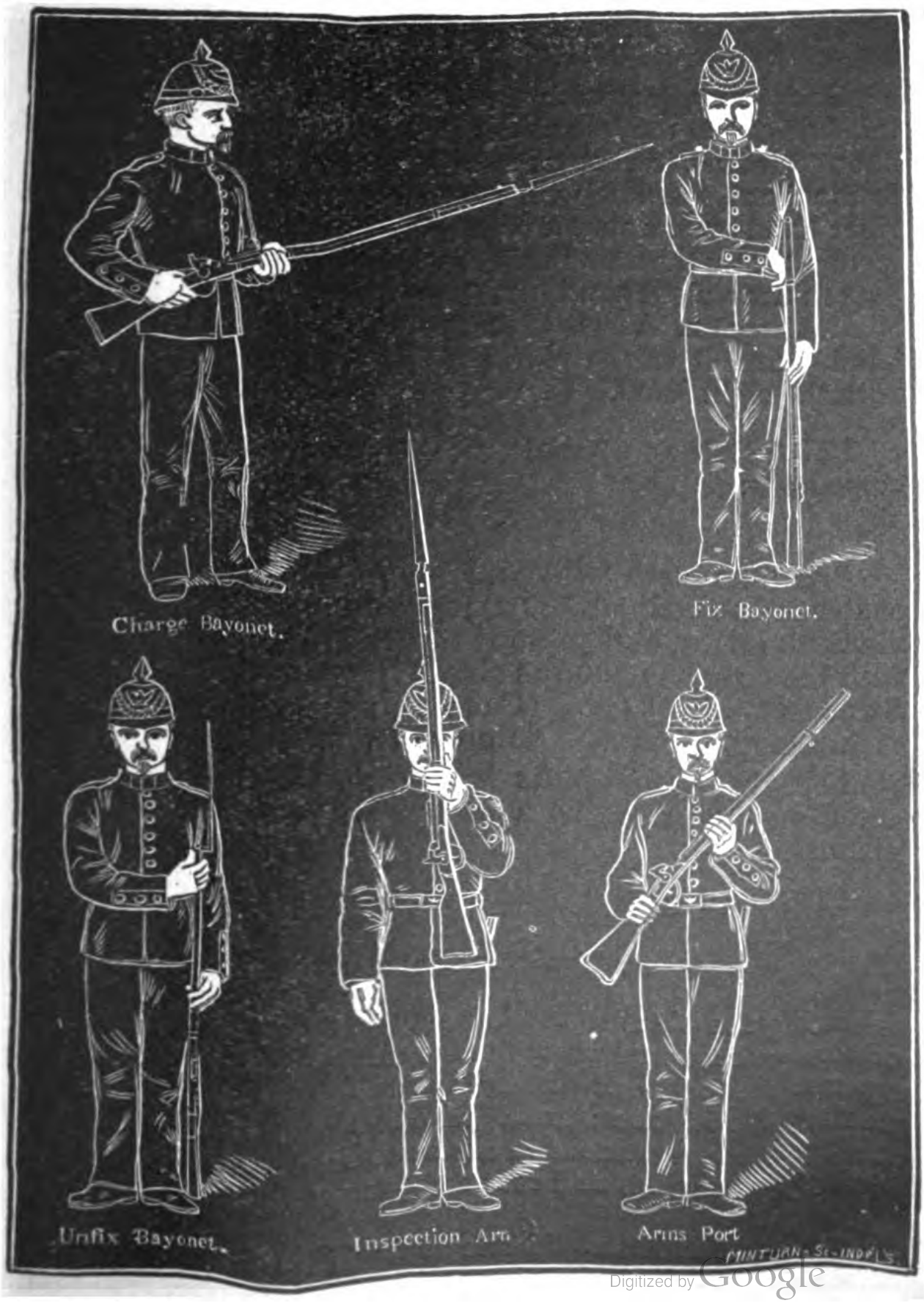

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1. *Fix*, 2. BAYONETS.

Grasp the piece with the left hand, forearm horizontal, bring it to the left side, the butt striking the ground about 8 inches in rear of the left toe, the piece inclined to the front, the left wrist against the thigh; place the right hand on the shank of the bayonet. (Two.) Draw bayonet from the scabbard, look, and fix it on end of the barrel; drop right hand, and look to the front. (Page 45.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Raise the piece with the left hand, bring it to the right side, and resume the carry with the right hand. (Two.) Drop the left hand.

117. Being at a halt, at an order, the instructor commands:

1. *Fix*, 2. BAYONETS.

Bring the piece with the right hand in front of the centre of the body (¶ 107 *c*); grasp it with the left hand above the right, and place it on the left side as in ¶ 116, with the right hand on the shank of the bayonet. (Two.) Same as *two* in ¶ 116. (Page 45.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Same as in ¶ 116.

117½. Fix and unfix bayonets should not be executed on the march as a means of instruction in the manual.

118. Being at a halt at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Unfix*, 2. BAYONETS.

Bring the piece to the left side as in the first motion of *fix bayonets*, and place the forefinger of the right hand against the clasp of the bayonet (Two.) Look and unclasp the bayonet; grasp it by the shank, wrest it from the barrel, and place it in the scabbard, the right hand falling by the side, and cast the eyes to the front. (Page 45.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Same as in ¶ 116.

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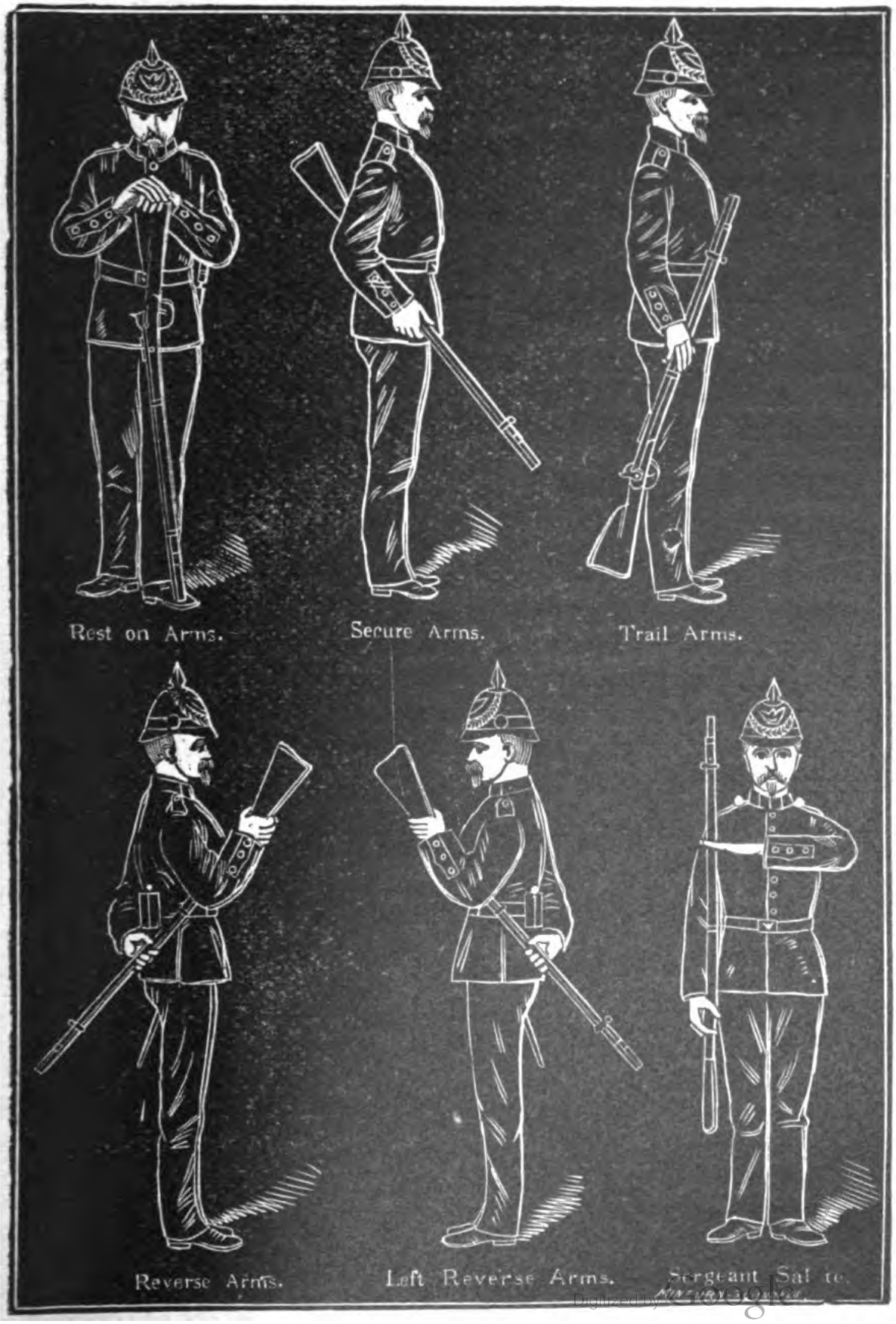

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119. Being at a halt, at an order, the instructor commands:

1. *Unfix*, 2. BAYONETS.

Bring the piece to the left side, as explained in ¶ 117. Place the right hand on the shank of the bayonet, forefinger against the clasp. (Two.) Same as *two* in ¶ 118. (Page 45.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Same as in ¶ 116.

119½. The rod bayonet is used as the triangular bayonet is, by fixing and unfixing, except that no scabbard is used.

120. Being at a halt, at fix or unfix bayonets. the instructor commands:

1. *Order*, 2. ARMS.

Bring the piece with the left hand in front of the center of the body (¶ 107 *c*); grasp it with the right hand below the left, return it to the order with the right, the left hand steadying the piece near the right, fingers extended and joined. Drop the left hand. (Page 41.)

121. Being in line, at a carry, at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Charge*, 2. BAYONETS.

Execute the first motion of *about face*, left knee slightly bent, drop the piece into the left hand, at the lower band, elbow against the body, point of the bayonet (or the muzzle) at the height of the chin, right hand grasping the small of the stock firmly against right hip, body inclining slightly forward. (¶ 107 *b*. Page 45.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Resume the carry with the right hand, at the same time facing to the front. (Two.) Drop the left hand.

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Charge bayonets is used by sentinels in receiving the countersign and in challenging.

122. Being at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Right shoulder*, 2. ARMS.

Raise the piece vertically with the right hand, grasp it with the left at the lower band, and raise this hand to the height of the chin; at the same time embrace the butt with the right hand, the toe between the first two fingers, the other fingers underneath. (TWO.) Raise the piece and place it on the right shoulder, lock-plate up, the muzzle elevated and inclined to the left, so that, viewed from the front, the stock, from the toe to the guard, appears parallel to the row of buttons; slip the left hand down to the lock-plate. (THREE.) Drop the left hand. (Page 41.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Bring the butt slightly to the left, and lower the piece with the right hand; grasp it with the left at the lower band, hand at the height of the chin, barrel to the rear and vertical. (TWO.) Resume the carry with the right hand. (THREE.) Drop the left hand.

123. Being at a carry, at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Arms*, 2. PORT.

Toss the piece diagonally across the body, lock-plate to the front; grasp it at the same instant with both hands, right at the small of the stock, left at the lower band, barrel sloping upward and crossing opposite the point of the left shoulder. The palm of the right hand is above, and that of the left under the piece, the nails of both hands next to the body, to which the elbows are closed. (Page 45.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Resume the carry with the right hand. (TWO.) Drop the left hand.

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Arms port may be taken in advancing to an attack, and it is used by sentinels in holding communications.

124. Being at a support, the instructor commands:

1. *Right shoulder*, 2. ARMS.

Grasp the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock, 4 inches below the hammer, and bring it in front of the center of the body, grasping it with the left hand at the lower band, the hand at the height of the chin. (TWO.) Place the piece on the right shoulder, lock-plate up, the right hand embracing the butt, slip the left hand to the lock-plate. (THREE.) Drop the left hand. (Page 41.)

125. Being at a right shoulder, the instructor commands:

1. *Support*, 2. ARMS.

Bring the butt slightly to the left and lower the piece with the right hand in front of the center of the body; grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, the hand at the height of the chin; change the right hand to the small of the stock, 4 inches below the hammer. (TWO.) Bring the piece opposite the left shoulder, barrel to the front, the hammer on the left forearm, as in ¶ 111. (THREE.) Drop the right hand. (Page 41.)

126. Being at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Secure*, 2. ARMS.

Advance the piece slightly with the right hand and turn the toe to the left and the barrel to the right; grasp it with the left hand, forearm horizontal, and turn the barrel to the front; at the same time change the grasp of the right hand to the lower band, barrel vertical. (TWO.) Drop the muzzle to the front, the guard under the right arm, the hand on the hip, thumb on the rammer. Drop the left hand.

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When the strap is used, the thumb may be placed on it immediately over the rammer.

Secure arms may be executed at facing distance, and also with bayonets fixed. (Page 47.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Grasp the piece with the left hand, back down, midway between the upper and lower bands; resume the carry with the right hand, the barrel turning to the right and rear. (TWO.) Drop the left hand.

127. Being at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Sergeants'*, 2. SALUTE.

Raise the left hand and arm horizontally to the front of the left shoulder, palm of the hand down, fingers extended. (TWO.) Bend the left elbow, carrying the hand around till the forefinger touches the piece in the hollow of the right shoulder. (THREE.) Return to the position of the first motion. (FOUR.) Drop the left hand. (Page 47.)

128. Being at a carry, bayonets unfixed, the instructor commands:

1. *Reverse*, 2. ARMS.

Raise the piece vertically a few inches with the right hand, advancing it slightly; grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, the forearm horizontal, palm to the front, thumb pointing down; grasp the small of the stock with the right hand, back to the right. (TWO.) Reverse the piece with both hands, muzzle dropping to the front, the butt passing between the right breast and forearm; the right at the height of the shoulder, barrel to the front and vertical; the left hand extended in front of the barrel, the little finger at the lower band. (THREE.) Press the muzzle to the rear with the left hand; the piece inclined at an angle of 45°; steady it by pressure of the right elbow against the

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body; place the left hand behind the back, and grasp the piece between the bands, back of the hand down. (Page 47.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Drop the muzzle so that the barrel is vertical; grasp the piece with the left hand at the lower band, back next to the body, thumb pointing downward, the right forearm horizontal. (Two.) Reverse the piece with both hands, the butt passing between the right breast and forearm; resume the carry with the right hand. (THREE.) Drop the left hand.

129. Being at a reverse, the instructor commands:

1. *Left reverse*, 2. ARMS.

Drop the muzzle so that the barrel is vertical; bring the piece in front of the center of the body with the right hand; at the same time grasp the small of the stock with the left hand above the right; bring the piece opposite the left side, the left hand at the height of the shoulder, the right slipping down in front of the barrel, the little finger at the lower band. (Two.) Similar to *three* in ¶ 128. (Page 47.)

1. *Reverse*, 2. ARMS. Same as left reverse arms by substituting right for left and vice versa.

130. Being at a halt, at a carry, bayonets unfixed, the instructor commands:

1. *Rest on*, 2. ARMS.

Raise the piece vertically a few inches with the right hand, advancing it slightly; grasp it with the left at the lower band, forearm horizontal, palm to the front, thumb pointing down; reverse it with both hands, the muzzle dropping to the front, butt passing between the right breast and forearm; place the muzzle upon the left toe, barrel to the right, the left hand slipping half-way up the stock, back to the left. (Two.) Place the right foot 3 inches to the rear; at the same time put the

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hands upon the butt, the right uppermost, the left knee slightly bent. (THREE.) Incline the head toward the hands. (Page 47.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand, back to the right; bring the piece with this hand opposite the right side, barrel to the front and vertical, forearm horizontal; grasp the piece at the lower band with the left hand, back to the body, thumb pointing downward; replace the right foot by the left. (TWO.) Reverse the piece with both hands, the butt passing between the right breast and forearm, resume the carry with the right hand. (THREE.) Drop the left hand.

131. Being in line, at a halt, at an order, bayonets fixed, (if they are worn,) the instructor commands:

1. *Inspection*, 2. ARMS.

Commencing on the right, the instructor inspects the pieces in succession. Each recruit, as the inspector approaches him, tosses his piece quickly with the right hand opposite the left eye, catching it with the left hand between the rear sight and the lower band, thumb extended along the stock, barrel to the right, and inclined slightly to the front, the hand at the height of the chin; he then passes his right hand quickly to the lock, placing the thumb on the head of the hammer, elbow raised as high as the hand, fingers closed together extending in front of the lock.* (TWO.) The recruit presses the thumb on the hammer, lowering the elbow at the same time, and brings the hammer to the half-cock; then drops the right hand by the side; the instructor takes the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock, (the recruit dropping the left hand by the side), inspects and hands it back to the recruit, who receives it with the left hand in the position prescribed in the first motion,

* For pieces not having the safety-notch, the piece is tossed up in one motion, returned to the order in two motions, and the right hand is not passed to the hammer.

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passes his right hand as before, to the hammer, and the forefinger to the trigger, which he pulls, at the same time pressing the hammer downward to free it from the half-cock notch, thus bringing the hammer to the safety-notch; the recruit then passes the hand at once to about 6 inches above the lower band, and lowers the butt to about 3 inches from the ground, the left hand steadying the piece near the right, fingers extended and joined. (THREE.) Lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand and drop the left.

As the instructor returns the piece, the recruit next on the left throws up his piece to the position of *inspection*, and so on throughout the squad.

Should the piece be inspected without handling, the recruit brings the hammer to the safety-notch, and resumes the *order* in two motions, as the inspector passes to the next man, who immediately tosses up his piece.

If in double rank, the ranks must be opened to permit the pieces to be tossed up for inspection. (Page 45.)

132. The instructor may command:

1. *Squad*, 2. *Inspection*, 3. ARMS, 4. *Order*, 5. ARMS.

At the *third* command, the pieces are all tossed up, and the right thumbs placed on the hammers. (Two.) Half-cock the pieces,* and drop the right hands.

At the *fifth* command, half-cock the piece, seize it with the right hand about 6 inches above the lower band, and lower the butt to about 3 inches from the ground, the left hand steadying the piece near the right, the fingers extended and joined. (Two.) Lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand, and drop the left.

133. Being in line, at a halt, at an order, bayonets fixed, (if they are worn,) the instructor commands:

* See foot note to ¶ 131.

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1. *Open*, 2. BOXES.

At the word *boxes*, each recruit steadies the piece at the right shoulder with the left hand, and with the right opens the cartridge box, holds it open, palm of hand to the rear. Beginning on the right the instructor inspects the boxes successively. Each recruit, as his box is inspected, closes it, and resumes the *order* with the right hand, and drops the left.

If in double rank, the ranks must be opened to permit the boxes to be inspected.

134. Cancelled.

135. Being in line, at a halt, at an order, bayonets fixed, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. STACK, 3. ARMS, 4. LAY ON LOOSE PIECES.

Number *two* of each set of fours makes the stack. At the word *stack*, each number two takes the piece of number three with the left hand 6 inches above the lower band, left hand in front of the center of the body, barrel to the rear, muzzle opposite his right arm; he then takes his own piece in the right hand, 6 inches above the lower band, barrel to the right, and places the shank of his bayonet upon that of number three; number one takes his own piece with the right hand 6 inches above the lower band, and places the shank of his bayonet in the angle formed by those of the other two pieces, barrel to the front; the butts of all three pieces held about 6 inches from the ground. At the word *arms*, number *two*, with his right hand, passes the butt of his piece between the butts of the other two pieces, 30 inches to the front; the stack thus formed is then lowered, the butt of number three's piece striking the ground just to the left of number two's left toe, that of number one between his feet. At the *fourth* command, the pieces of number four and of the guides and file-closers are passed

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to number two, who lays them on the stack in the most convenient places so as not to cause the stack to fall.

If the instructor wishes to align the stacks, he does so from the right, before giving the fourth command.

When in double rank, each even number of the front rank makes a stack, and at the word *stack*, grasps his own piece with the left hand, and uses it as explained for the piece of number three in single rank; he then takes the piece of his rear-rank man (who passes it to him) in his right hand, and uses it as explained for the piece of number two in single rank; the stack is completed and the loose pieces laid on as in single rank.

The loose pieces laid on, the men take the position of the soldier. In this position the instructor may rest the squad as explained in ¶ 19 and 21.

To resume the order, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION, 3. TAKE, 4. ARMS.

At the *second* command, the men resume their places in rear of the stacks, and come to attention.

At the word *take*, number two takes the loose pieces from the stack and passes them to their owners; he then grasps his own piece with the right and that of number three with the left hand; number one grasps his own piece with the right hand — all about 6 inches above the lower band. At the word *arms*, raise and break the stack, return the pieces, and all come to order arms.

When in double rank, each even number of the front rank passes the loose pieces; he then grasps his own piece with the left hand, the piece of his rear-rank man with his right hand; the odd number of the front rank grasps his own piece with his right hand; the stack is then broken as explained in single rank.

Arms are habitually stacked with the swivel, but when bayonets are fixed, stacks are made with bayonets. If ranks are broken, the command "FALL IN" is given. If the squad has not been rested, omit the command "ATTENTION."

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136. Being in line, at a halt, for arms with the *stacking swivel*, bayonets unfixed, at an order, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. STACK, 3. ARMS, 4. LAY ON LOOSE PIECES.

Number *two* of each set of fours makes the stack. At the word *stack*, each number two turns his piece, barrel to the front (the barrel turning to the left), and inclines it slightly forward, the right hand slipping to the upper band, the thumb and forefinger raising the hook-swivel; he then takes number three's piece between the bands with his left hand, and throws it, barrel to the rear, 2 feet in front of his own piece, the left hand slipping to the upper band, the thumb and forefinger raising the hook-swivel, which he engages with that of his own piece, and inclines both to the right. Number one grasps his piece with the right hand between the bands, the left hand guiding the hook-swivel, which he holds near the hook-swivels of the other two pieces. At the word *arms*, number one engages hook of his piece with free hook of number three's piece; he then turns the barrel downward and to the right, between the other two—so that it shall rest upon their intersection—and rests the butt about 15 inches in front of his right foot. At the *fourth* command, the pieces of number four and of the guides and file-closers are passed to number two, who lays them on the stack in the most convenient places so as not to cause the stack to fall.

If the instructor wishes to align the stacks, he does so from the right before giving the fourth command.

When in double rank, each even number of the front rank makes a stack, and uses his own piece as explained for the piece of number two, and the piece of his rear-rank man as explained for the piece of number three in single rank; each odd number of the front rank uses his own piece as explained for number one. The loose pieces are passed to the even numbers in the front rank, who lay them on the stacks.

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The loose pieces laid on, the men take the position of the soldier. In this position the squad may be rested as explained in ¶ 19 and 21.

To resume the order, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION, 3. TAKE, 4. ARMS.

At the *second* command, the men resume their places in rear of the stacks, and come to attention. At the word *take*, number two takes the loose pieces from the stack and passes them to their owners; he then grasps his own piece with his left and that of number three with his right hand, both between the bands; number one grasps his own piece with the right hand in the same way. At the word *arms*, number two turns his own piece to the left, disengaging it from number three's; number one disengages his piece by turning it to the right; return the pieces, and all come to order arms.

When in double rank, each even number of the front rank passes the loose pieces; then grasps his own piece with the left hand, the piece of his rear-rank man with the right hand; the odd number of the front rank grasps his own piece with his right hand; the stack is then broken as explained in single rank.

If ranks are broken, the command "FALL IN" is given. If the squad has not been rested, omit the command "ATTENTION." The stacking swivel is habitually used.

To Load Standing.

137. Being in line, at a halt,* at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. LOAD.

Execute the first motion of *about face*, the left knee slightly bent; at the same time drop the piece into the left hand at the lower band, elbow against the body, the

* On skirmish line, the loading may be executed while marching.

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small of the stock 2 inches below the right breast, the barrel sloping downward at an angle of about 25°. Half-cock the piece.* Then carry right hand to small of the stock. (Two.) Look toward the chamber, open it, place the hand on the fastening of the cartridge-box, open the box and leave it open, take a cartridge and hold it near the chamber, between the thumb and first two fingers. (THREE.) Place the cartridge in the bore, pressing it home with the thumb, close the chamber, cast the eyes to the front; place the right hand on the small of the stock, and raise the muzzle to the height of the chin. (Page 61.)

1. *Squad*, 2. *Carry*, 3. ARMS. At the word *carry*, safety-notch the piece;* at the word *arms*, resume the carry with the right hand, at the same time face to the front. (Two.) Drop the left hand. (¶ 134.) Do not look at the hammer while safety-notching it at the word "carry."

The piece, after loading, may be brought to a *ready* by the commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. READY.

At the word *ready*, place the right thumb on the head of the hammer, fingers against the guard and small of the stock. (Two.) Cock the piece, then grasp the small of the stock. (Page 61.)

137½. In executing the load, when cartridges are not used, it is customary simply to carry the right hand to the cartridge box, without opening the box.

138. Previous to the first fire with cartridges, the commands are: 1. *With ball* (or *blank*) *cartridge*, 2. LOAD.

138½. In the firings, do not look toward the hammer while lowering it. Firings may be executed by the numbers.

* This sentence is omitted for pieces without the safety-notch.

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Direct Firing by Squad, Standing.

139. Being in line, at a halt, pieces loaded, at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Fire by squad*, 2. *Squad*, 3. READY, 4. AIM, 5. FIRE, 6. LOAD; or, 5. RECOVER, 6. ARMS; or, 6. CARRY, 7. ARMS; 6. *Cease*, 7. FIRING.

If there be long intervals between the commands *ready*, *aim*, *fire*, and *load*, a cautionary command should precede the command of execution.

READY. Same as the first motion of load, except that the muzzle is at the height of the chin, the right thumb on the head of the hammer, fingers against the guard and small of the stock. (Two.) Cock the piece and then grasp it at the small of the stock. (Page 61.)

AIM. Raise the piece with both hands, and support the butt firmly against the right shoulder, left elbow down, the right as high as the shoulder, body inclining slightly forward; incline the head upon the stock so that the right eye may quickly perceive the notch of the rear sight, the front sight, and the object aimed at; the left eye closed, right thumb extended along the stock, forefinger on the trigger. (Page 61.)

When in double rank, the front-rank men lower the right elbow slightly, to facilitate the aim of the rear rank.

Each rear-rank man, in aiming, places the right foot about 8 inches to the right, toward the left heel of the man next on the right, inclining the upper part of the body forward, bending slightly the right knee.

FIRE. Press the forefinger against the trigger; fire without deranging the aim, or lowering or turning the head, and remain in this position.

LOAD. Drop the piece, as in the first motion of ¶ 137, (TWO, THREE.) 1. *Squad*, 2. READY. (Two.) All executed as explained in ¶ 137. (Page 61.)

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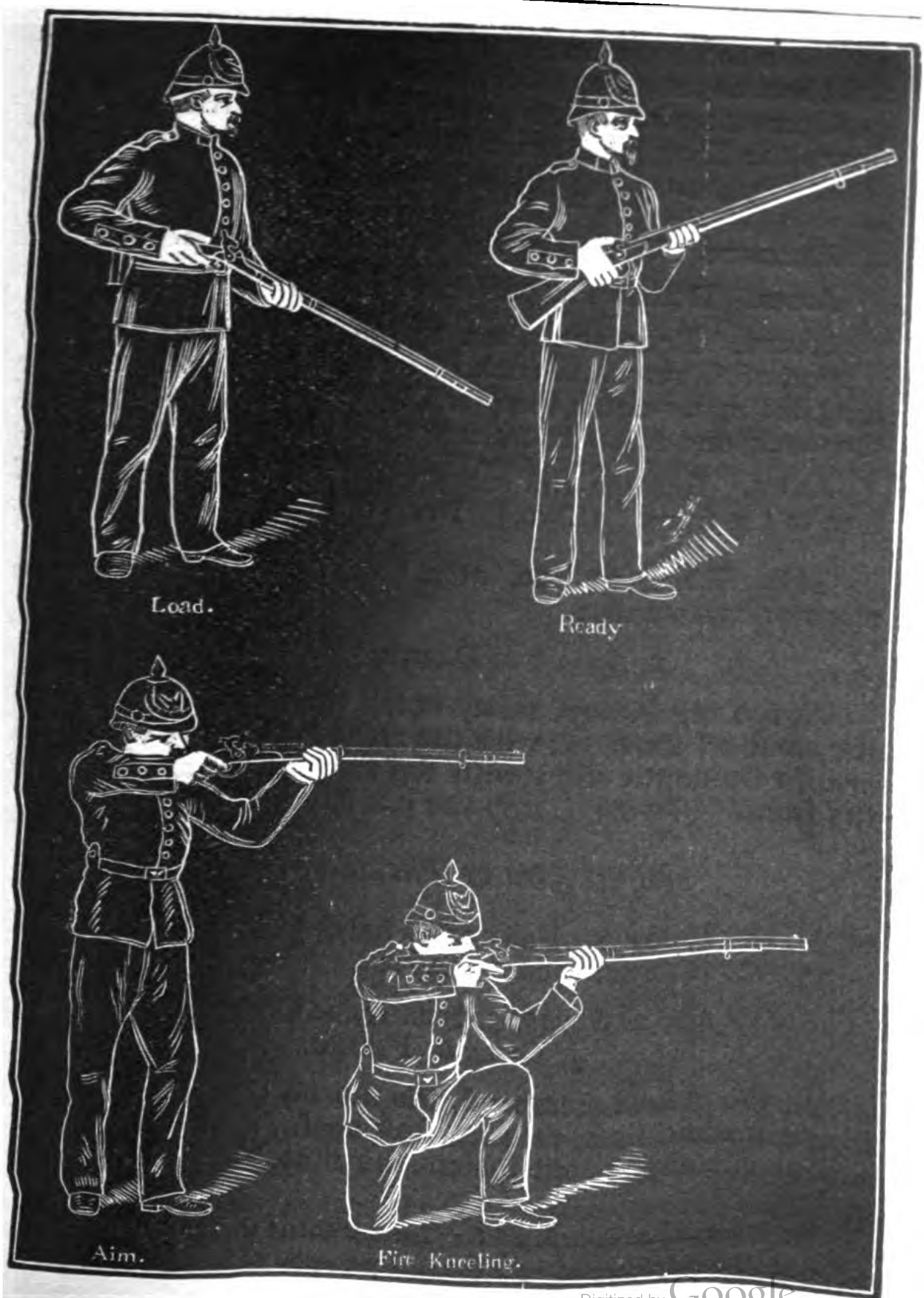

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When in double rank, the rear-rank men replace the right foot as they drop the piece.

Upon the completion of the load, the instructor continues the firing by the commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. AIM, 3. FIRE, 4. LOAD.

RECOVER. Withdraw the forefinger from the trigger.

ARMS. Retake the position of *ready*.

CARRY. Drop the piece to the position of the first motion of ¶ 137; half-cock it, open the chamber, close it again, safety-notch the piece,* grasp it at the small of the stock, and raise the muzzle to the height of the chin.

ARMS. Resume the carry with the right hand, and face to the front. (Two.) Drop the left hand.

140. Being in line, at a halt, at a ready, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. CARRY, 3. ARMS.

At the word *carry*, safety-notch the piece,† and grasp the small of the stock with the right hand. At the word *arms*, resume the carry with the right hand, and face to the front. (Two.) Drop the left hand. (¶ 200.)

Direct Fire by File, Standing.

141. Being in line, at a halt, pieces loaded, at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Fire by file*, 2. *Squad*, 3. READY, 4. COMMENCE FIRING, 5. *Cease*, 6. FIRING.

At the *fourth* command, the file on the right of each four aims and fires, reloads, fires again, and so on. The second file aims at the instant the first lowers the piece.

* This sentence is omitted for pieces without the safety-notch.

† Half-cock pieces without the safety-notch.

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to the position of the first motion of *load*, fires, and conforms to what has been prescribed for the first file, and so on to the left of each four. After the first fire, each *man* loads and fires independently of the others.

The *sixth* command is executed as explained in ¶ 143.

In double rank a file is composed of one front-rank man and the man behind him in the rear rank.

Direct Fire by Rank, Standing.

142. Being in line, in *double rank*, at a halt, at a carry, pieces loaded, the instructor commands:

1. *Fire by rank*, 2. *Squad*, 3. READY, 4. *Rear rank*, 5. AIM, 6. FIRE, 7. LOAD.

The rear rank aims, fires, and loads, as explained. As soon as several pieces of the rear rank are in the position of *ready*, the instructor commands:

1. *Front rank*, 2. AIM, 3. FIRE, 4. LOAD.

The instructor causes the ranks to alternate in firing, until he commands: 1. *Cease*, 2. FIRING. (¶ 138½.)

Cease Firing, Standing.

143. Being at a ready, or aim, or fire, or load, the instructor commands:

1. *Cease*, 2. FIRING.

At the word *firing*, the pieces are loaded, if unloaded, and the cartridge boxes closed with the right hand. If any of the pieces are loaded after the word *firing* is given, as may be the case when firing by file or by rank, the files whose pieces are loaded, close the box with the right hand, the left holding the piece as in 3d position of "load;" then come to a "carry" as from load in ¶ 137.

If the command be given after the pieces are reloaded and at a "ready," the men bring their pieces to the

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safety-notch, and resume the carry without further command. Safety-notch the piece before closing the box.

Oblique Fire by Squad or by Rank, Standing.

144. Being in line, at a halt, pieces loaded, at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Fire by squad*, 2. *Squad*, 3. READY, 4. RIGHT (or LEFT) OLIQUE, 5. AIM, 6. FIRE, 7. LOAD; or 6. RECOVER, 7. ARMS; or 7. CARRY, 8. ARMS; or 7. *Cease*, 8. FIRING.

In single rank, the oblique fire is executed as prescribed for the direct fire, the men casting their eyes in the direction indicated at the command *oblique*, and raise their pieces obliquely to the shoulder at the word *aim*.

In double rank, all the men cast their eyes in the direction indicated at the command, and bring their pieces obliquely to the shoulder at the word *aim*. The front rank fires as explained for single rank, while the rear rank requires additional instructions for the two oblique directions, viz:

In the oblique firings to the *right*, the rear rank, at the word *aim*, aims obliquely to the right, and steps off with the left foot 8 inches to the right and front, the toe pointing in the same direction as the piece, left knee slightly bent, the upper part of the body inclined forward; at the word *recover*, withdraw the forefinger from the trigger, and at *arms*, replace the left foot and return to a *ready*; at the word *load*, replace the left foot; drop the piece, load, and come to a ready.

In the oblique firings to the *left*, the rear rank, at the command *left oblique*, raise their pieces to a vertical position; at the word *aim*, bring down the piece to the left of the front-rank man, and step off with the left foot 8 inches to the left and front, the toe pointing in the same direction as the piece, left knee slightly bent, the upper part of the body inclined forward; at the word

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recover, withdraw the forefinger, raise the piece to a vertical position, and at the word *arms*, replace the left foot and come to a ready; at the word *load*, raise the piece to a vertical position, replace the left foot, drop the piece, load, and come to a ready.

Being in 3d motion of "load," to continue the fire the commands are: 1. READY, (TWO.) 2. *Squad*, 3. RIGHT (or LEFT) OBLIQUE, 4. AIM, 5. FIRE, 6. LOAD. (TWO, THREE.)

All the men, whether in single or double rank, may be taught to fire as rear rank by the commands:

1. *Fire by squad*, 2. *Squad*, 3. *Ready*, 4. *As rear rank*, 5. RIGHT (or LEFT) OBLIQUE, 6. AIM, 7. FIRE, 8. LOAD; or, 7. RECOVER, 8. ARMS; or, 8. CARRY, 9. ARMS; or, 8. *Cease*, 9. FIRING.

145. Being in line, at a halt, pieces loaded, at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Arms*, 2. PORT, 3. *Open*, 4. CHAMBER.

At the word *chamber*, the recruits quit the piece with the right hand, half-cock it;* open chamber, and return the right hand to the small of the stock. The instructor then examines the pieces. Each recruit closes the chamber, safety-notches the piece, and returns the right hand to the small of the stock as soon as his piece is examined. The pieces are returned to the carry by command.

If in double rank, the ranks must be opened to permit the pieces to be examined.

If the instructor does not wish to examine the pieces he commands: 1. *Close*, 2. CHAMBER. The chambers are closed, the hammer placed on the safety-notch,* and *arms port* resumed.

146. Being in line, at a halt, pieces loaded, at a carry, the instructor commands:

* This sentence is omitted for pieces without the safety-notch.

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1. *Draw*, 2. CARTRIDGE.

At the word *cartridge*, the piece is brought to the first position of load, the chamber is opened, the cartridge withdrawn and returned to the cartridge-box, which is then closed; after which the chamber is closed, the hammer placed on the safety-notch;* the right hand carried to the small of the stock, and the muzzle raised to the height of the chin. The pieces are returned to the carry by command.

Direct and Oblique Fire by Squad, by File, and by Rank, Kneeling.

147. Being in line, at a halt, pieces loaded, at a carry, the instructor commands;

1. *Fire kneeling*, 2. KNEEL.

Bring the left toe square to the front, and place the right foot so that the toe shall be about 12 inches to the rear and 10 inches to the left of the left heel, the feet at right angles; kneel on the right knee, bending the left, the lower part of the left leg nearly vertical, left toe inclined slightly to the right, right leg pointing to the right, right foot nearly vertical, weight of the body resting on the right heel; drop the muzzle to the front, support the piece with the left hand at the lower band, the forearm resting on the left knee, point of elbow in front of knee-cap, the right hand grasping the small of the stock, muzzle at the height of the chin.

The firings by squad, by file, and by rank are executed by the same commands as when standing.

For oblique firing, bring the piece to a vertical position at the command "left oblique," and aim through same intervals as when standing.

The piece is brought to a *ready* by simply cocking it, and is supported, in aiming, by the left elbow resting on

* This sentence is omitted for pieces without the safety-notch.

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the left knee. *To load*, lower the piece, support it with the left hand at the lower band, the left forearm resting on the knee, the barrel sloping downward. (Page 61.)

To rise, the instructor commands:

1. *Cease*, 2. FIRING, 3. *Squad*, 4. RISE.

At the word *firing*, drop the muzzle to the front, support the piece with the left hand at the lower band, forearm on left knee; reload if necessary, close boxes, safety-notch the piece,* carry right hand to the small of the stock, and raise muzzle to height of the chin. At the word *rise*, rise, resume the carry, and face to the front. (See ¶ 143.)

When in double rank, at the third command, the rear-rank men take a side step to the right. After rising they take a side step to the left, and cover their front-rank men.

In firing obliquely, the rear-rank men step off with the left foot, and aim through the same intervals as when standing, but do not support the left elbow on the left knee, nor the weight of the body on the right heel.

Direct Fire by Squad, Lying Down.

148. Being in line, in *single rank*, pieces loaded, at an order, the instructor commands:

1. *Fire lying down*, 2. LIE DOWN.

At the *second* command, drop on the knees, place the left hand well forward, on the ground, and lie flat on the belly; the piece is lowered at the same time with the right hand, the toe and muzzle resting on the ground, the barrel up, the left hand at the lower band, the left elbow on the ground, the right hand at the small of the stock opposite the neck. At the command *commence firing*, cock the piece, raise it with both hands, press the

* Half-cock pieces not having the safety-notch.

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butt against the shoulder, and, resting on both elbows, aim and fire.

To load the piece, steady it at the lower band with the left hand, the toe and muzzle resting on the ground; insert the cartridges with the right hand.

To rise, the instructor commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. RISE.

Draw back the piece slightly; grasp it at the lower band with the right hand, and bring it to a vertical position, barrel to the rear, butt opposite the neck; with the aid of both hands raise the body to a vertical position on the knees; bring back the piece, the toe in line with right knee; throw the weight of the body backward, rise on the balls of both feet, and return to the position of order arms.

If the command *rise* be given after the command *fire*, safety-notch the piece* *before* grasping it at the lower band with the right hand, as just explained.

At the command *cease firing*, rest the toe and muzzle of the piece on the ground, barrel up, the left hand at the lower band, the left elbow on the ground; reload if necessary, close boxes; safety-notch the piece,* and grasp the small of the stock with the right hand, opposite the neck.

WITH THE SWORD.

149. The swords used in the infantry are small and straight, and they are worn attached to the waist belt. Officers, non-commissioned staff officers, and musicians only wear swords. Officers wear nickel scabbards on all occasions under arms. Mounted officers wear small sabres. It is the custom in the service for an officer superintending the drill of unarmed squads, *not* to wear his sword. (¶ 2½.)

*Half-cock pieces not having the safety-notch.

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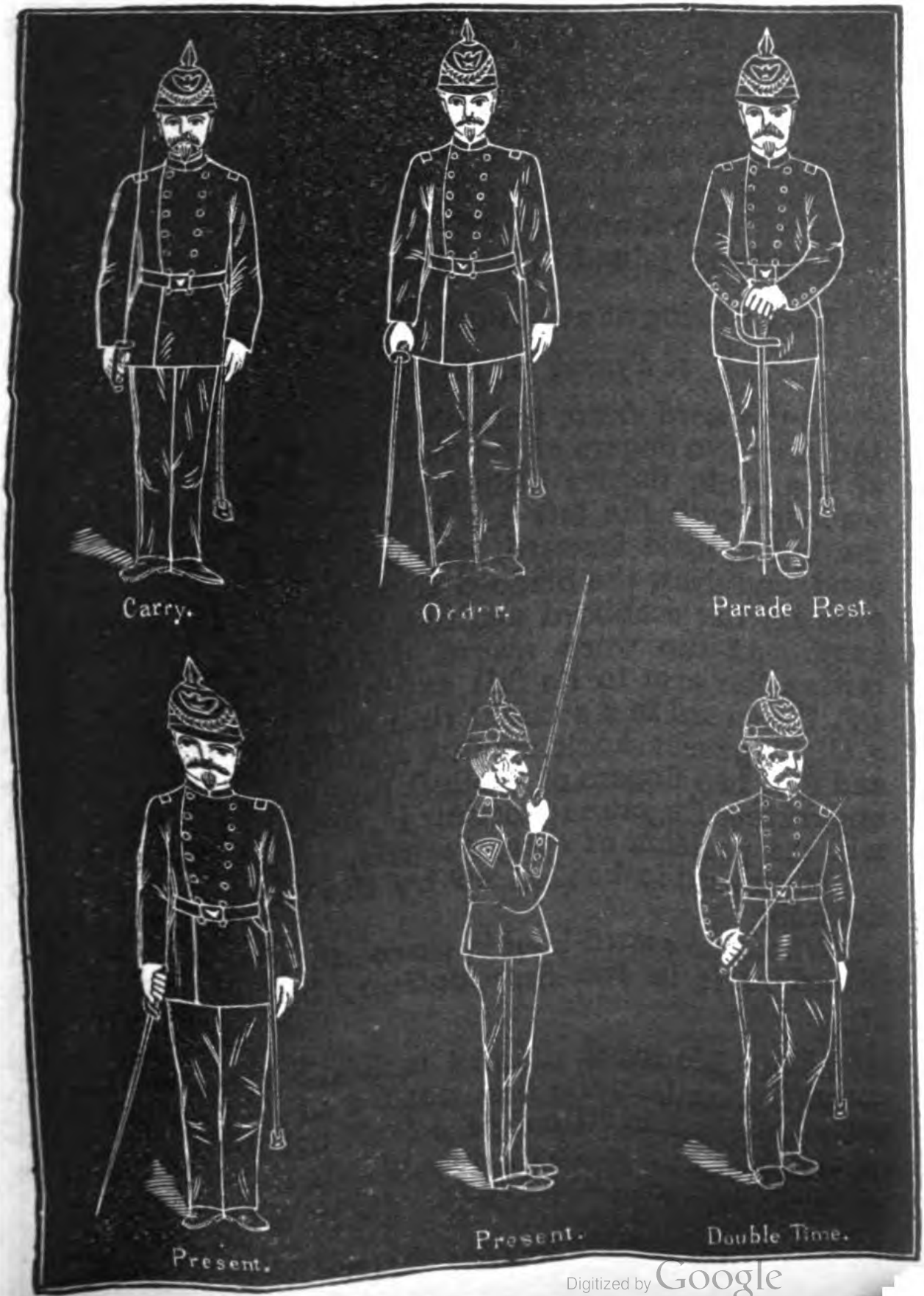

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Position of Carry Sword.

150. The sword is in the right hand, the back of the blade against the shoulder, blade vertical, back of the gripe to the rear, the arm nearly extended, thumb and forefinger embracing the gripe, the left side of the gripe with the thumb against the thigh, the other fingers extended and joined in rear of the gripe. (Page 69.)

151. Being at attention, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. DRAW, 3. SWORD.

At the word *draw*, unhook the sword with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb on the end of the hook, fingers lifting the upper ring; grasp the scabbard with the left hand at the upper band, bring the hilt a little forward, seize the gripe with the right hand, and draw the blade 6 inches out of the scabbard, pressing the scabbard against the thigh with the left hand. At the word *sword*, draw the sword quickly, raising the arm to its full extent, at an angle of about 45°, the sword in a straight line with the arm, and make a slight pause; hook up the scabbard with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb through the upper ring, fingers supporting it, drop the left hand, and take the position of carry swords.

The sword is hooked up by the front ring, guard to the front.

When the sword-knot is worn, the right wrist may be placed in it in the first motion, before grasping the gripe.

152. Mounted officers unhook the sabre before mounting, and, in the first motion of *draw sword*, reach with the right hand over the (left or) bridle-hand, and without the aid of the bridle-hand, draw the sabre as before; the right hand in the *carry* rests on the thigh.

153. Being at a carry, the instructor commands:

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1. *Squad*, 2. RETURN, 3. SWORD.

At the word *return*, take the position of the first motion of *present sword;* at the same time unhook and lower the scabbard with the left hand, and grasp it at the upper band. At the word *sword*, carry the right hand opposite and 6 inches from the left shoulder; lower the blade and pass it across and along the left arm, point to the rear; turn the head slightly to the left, fixing the eyes on the opening of the scabbard, and insert the blade 6 inches in the scabbard. (Two.) Return the blade, free the wrist from the sword-knot (if inserted in it), turn the head to the front, and drop the right hand; at the same time hook up the sword with the left hand, and drop the hand.

154. Officers mounted return sabre without using the left hand; the sabre is hooked up on dismounting.

155. Officers and enlisted men with swords, on all duties under arms, draw sword prior to taking post and return it after breaking ranks without waiting for any command.

156. Enlisted men with swords *draw* and *return* sword as nearly as possible like officers. Their scabbards are made without hooks and rings.

Salutes with the Sword.

157. Being at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. PRESENT, 3. SWORD.

At the word *present*, bring the sword vertically to the front, raising the hand as high as the neck, and 6 inches in front of it, the thumb on the back of the gripe, back of the gripe to the left, elbow close to the body. At the word *sword*, drop the point by extending the right arm, so that the right hand may be brought to the side of the right thigh, back of the hand down, blade inclining downward and to the front. (Page 69.)

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1. *Carry*, 2. SWORD. At the word *sword*, raise the sword and bring it to the position of carry sword.

158. Enlisted men, in saluting with the sword, at the word *sword*, execute what is prescribed for *present* for officers. At the *second* command of *carry sword*, they take the position of carry sword. (Page 69.)

159. In rendering honors with troops, officers execute the first motion of the salute at the word *present*, the second motion at the word *arms*. The sword is returned to the *carry* at the commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Men armed with swords do not present till the command *arms*. At dress parade mounted officers remain at a *carry*.

On drill, officers execute the carry, order, and double time; they execute other parts of the manual drill only when specially directed. (Page 69.)

160. On the march, officers and non-commissioned staff officers, with swords drawn, salute, each when six yards from the officer or troops saluted, and return to the carry after passing six yards beyond the officer or troops.

160½. All officers of a marching battalion salute as they pass the colors of another battalion; if neither carries the national or regimental colors, no compliments are prescribed. Enlisted men do not salute.

161. In route marches, no honors are paid, and the sword is carried in the scabbard. At the command *attention*, the sword is drawn and brought to a carry.

162. When arms are *ordered*, officers and men armed with swords, drop the point of their swords, the back of the hand up. At *parade rest*, they clasp hands in front

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of the center of the body, the left uppermost, the point of the sword between the feet.

At parade rest mounted officers remain at a carry.

163. In marching in *double time*, the sword is carried diagonally across the breast, edge to the front, the point in front of and at the height of the left shoulder; the left hand steadies the scabbard. (Page 69.)

This applies to dismounted officers only.

164. At funeral ceremonies, when the escort *rests on arms*, the officers stand at *parade rest*, inclining the head.

The tactics do not provide for reversing arms with the sword or saber.

165. Officers and men with swords come to a *carry* at the command *inspection arms*. The officers remain at a carry while they are inspected, but the men, each, as he is approached by the inspector, executes the salute prescribed for enlisted men, then turns the wrist outward to show the other side of the blade, edge to the right, makes a slight pause, turns the wrist back, and resumes the carry.

GENERAL REMARKS.

166. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline; respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended on all occasions.

Honors are rendered in an armory the same as when out-doors. In armories or rooms used for meetings and drill, *before* "FALL IN" is given, the compliments prescribed for "In Doors" will be observed; *after* the command those for "Out of Doors" will be used. When a meeting is in progress, and an officer senior to the one presiding enters, the latter commands "ATTENTION," at which all rise and stand till the presiding officer commands "TAKE SEATS."

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167. All commands to troops under arms* are given with the sword or musket at the *carry*, except when marching in *route step* or at *double time*.

168. On all official occasions, officers and men armed with swords, when under arms in-doors, do not uncover, but they salute with the sword or hand, according as the sword is drawn or in the scabbard; when in-doors, and not under arms, they uncover and stand at attention, but do not salute.

169. When an officer enters a room where there are soldiers, he does not uncover; the word *attention* is given by some one who perceives him, when all rise, remain standing in the position of the soldier, and preserve silence until the officer leaves the room; if at meals they do not rise.

Soldiers uncover, but do not salute in-doors; they salute when out-doors, whether covered or uncovered.

170. In-doors, a non-commissioned officer, or soldier, when unarmed, uncovers and stands at attention, but does not salute; in all other cases he salutes without uncovering.†

171. Officers and men armed with swords, under arms, salute with the sword or hand, according as the sword is drawn or in the scabbard.

172. All officers will salute each other when they meet, the inferior making the first salute. When several in company are saluted, all who are entitled to the salute return it. They will at all times acknowledge the courtesies of enlisted men.

*At West Point when the new cadets are at squad drill, first without, then with arms, it is customary for the instructors to be unarmed; they carry ram-rods, which they handle about as swords are used.

†An enlisted man with *side arms* on, *i. e.*, his accoutrements, which means all except his rifle, is considered armed. This is the way orderlies are equipped.

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173. An officer or soldier mounted dismounts before addressing a superior officer not mounted.

174. Officers in citizen's dress are saluted the same as when in uniform.

175. An officer commanding an armed detachment brings it to a carry, and himself only salutes his commanding or a general officer. If the commanding or general officer remain in same place or on same ground, the compliment is not repeated. No other superior is saluted.

176. No salutes are rendered marching in double time.

177. Officers arriving at the headquarters of a military geographical division, or department, or of any organized military command, or at a military post, will, as soon thereafter as may be practicable, call upon the commander thereof, and, if there be time, register their names in the office of the assistant adjutant general, or adjutant of the command. If the visiting officer be senior to the commander, the former may send a card, when it will become the duty of the commander to make the first call.

178. A non-commissioned officer, or private, in command of detachments without arms, salutes all officers with the hand; if armed, the arms are first brought to the carry, and the non-commissioned officer, or private, himself makes the sergeant's salute.

179. Whenever a non-commissioned officer or soldier without arms passes an officer, he salutes, using the hand farthest from the officer.

180. Non-commissioned officers armed, when out of ranks, and not file-closers, make the sergeant's salute with the sword, or with the piece.

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The sergeant's salute is also used by privates out of ranks, armed with the musket, and by sentinels, in saluting all officers not entitled to a *present*. If armed with the sword, they salute as prescribed for the sword.

181. A non-commissioned officer, or soldier, with musket, or drawn sword, makes the prescribed salute with the musket or sword before addressing an officer; he also makes the same salute after receiving the reply. A non-commissioned officer, or soldier, with sword or bayonet in the scabbard, and when unarmed, salutes with the hand.

182. A non-commissioned officer or soldier being seated, without particular occupation, rises on the approach of an officer, faces toward him, and salutes; if standing, he faces toward the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place or on the same ground, such compliments need not be repeated. If actually at work, soldiers do not cease it to salute an officer unless addressed by him.

183. Soldiers at all times, and in all situations, pay the same compliments to the officers of the Army, Navy, and Marines, and to all officers of the Volunteers and Militia *in the service of the United States*, as to officers of their own particular regiments and corps.

184. All parts of the manual with the rifle not prescribed at a halt, may be executed at a halt, or when marching in common or quick time. (¶ 12.)

185. A set of fours that does not take the double time, does not bring up the left hand, though they execute what is prescribed in ¶ 85 and 96 about the *right shoulder*.

The pieces are not brought to the *carry* upon halting, unless the command *halt* be given.

There is a decision which makes an exception to this

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general rule, *i. e.:* To re-form line (see ¶ 226), the rear fours only come to a right shoulder, and each four comes to a carry on arriving on line.

186. The men are dismissed while in line, at a halt, facing to the front.* (¶ 21 and 22.)

IV.—School of the Company.

Formation of the Company.

187. The company is formed in single rank, the men being arranged according to height, with the corporals on the right and left of platoons. In the right wing of the battalion, the tallest corporal is on the right, the shortest corporal on the left. In the left wing, the tallest corporal is on the left, the shortest corporal on the right. (¶ 194.)

The company is divided as nearly as possible into two equal parts, called *platoons*, the division falling between two fours. When the company is small, the division into platoons may be omitted, in which case the corporals are posted according to height on the right and left of the company.

In double rank, the corporals are in the front rank, and posted as above. For the purpose of making the fours equal in the platoons, the number of fours may be increased by leaving vacant the places of numbers two and three in some of the fours on the left of the rear rank.

The right platoon, when in line, is designated the

*Under urgent circumstances, they may be dismissed while marching, by the commands: 1. *Trail*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Break ranks*, 4. MARCH. There is no tactical authority to dismiss in column of fours, but is a custom of service to do so at some posts.

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first platoon; the left, the *second platoon.* In column, the leading platoon is the *first*, the rear the *second.* The designations change whenever, by facing to the rear, the left becomes the right of the line, or the rear becomes the head of the column.

In double rank, the positions of the officers and sergeants are the same as when in single rank, and the company performs all the movements explained for single rank, by the same commands and means. (¶ 12, 13, and 98.)

188. In the army an infantry company comprises 3 officers and 54 men for the maximum.*

The captain is responsible for the theoretical and practical instruction of his non-commissioned officers. He requires them to study and recite the tactics, so that they can explain thoroughly every movement before it is put in execution. Precision in drill can only be obtained by requiring at all times the strictest attention of the men, and the assistance of the file-closers. The latter are responsible for the fours in their front, and required to correct every error as it occurs.

In the School of the Squad the captain frequently requires the lieutenants to drill squads, as well as to superintend several squads instructed by non-commissioned officers. In the School of the Company he may, likewise, require them to act as instructors.

Face the squad, platoon, or company, when giving commands.

189. In all formations under arms, the men fall in with bayonets unfixed. The bayonets of all the pieces, when they are worn, are fixed by command of the first sergeant previous to parades, reviews, and inspections.

*In the militia, custom has fixed the minimum at 3 officers, 2 sergeants, and 4 corporals and 20 privates, for competitive drills.

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190. Whenever a company falls in without arms, the men form facing to the right, as when under arms, and that part prescribed for arms is omitted. (¶ 195.)

191. A company without arms is maneuvered by the same commands and means as when with arms.

Posts of Officers and Men in Line.

192. The post of the *captain* is 2 yards in front of the center of the company. As instructor he goes wherever his presence is necessary, except in the firings, when he places himself 3 yards in rear of the center of the line of file-closers. The *first lieutenant* is 2 yards in rear of the center of the first platoon; the *second lieutenant* is 2 yards in rear of the center of the second platoon. Each lieutenant is the chief of the platoon he is with.

When there is a third lieutenant, (now called an additional second lieutenant, and graduates of the Military Academy at West Point *only* are appointed additional second lieutenants,) he is posted between the first lieutenant and the fourth sergeant.

The *first sergeant* is on the right of the line; the *other sergeants* are 2 yards in rear of the line, the *second* opposite the left file of the company, the *third* opposite the second file from the right, the *fourth* on the left of the first lieutenant, the *fifth* on the right of the second lieutenant. For a separate company, and for the company on the left flank of the battalion, the second sergeant takes post on the left of the line as soon as it is formed. The sergeants on the right and left of the line, are the right and left guides of the line, and when the line faces to the rear the first sergeant becomes the left guide, and the second the right guide.

The *trumpeters*, when not united as the trumpeters

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of the battalion, are two yards in rear of the line, between the first lieutenant and the third sergeant; and conform to all movements of the file-closers. On the march, when the trumpeters are required to play, they march 2 yards in front of the head of the column. (If the musicians have fife and drum, the fifer is on the right of the drummer.)

The file-closers are as equally distributed along the line as possible. (Page 82.)

Absent officers are replaced by officers next in rank; absent sergeants by sergeants next in rank, and when necessary corporals may act as sergeants, and non-commissioned officers as officers.

In double rank the right and left guides are on the right and left of the front rank, and the file-closers are 2 yards in rear of the rear rank,

Posts of Officers and Men in Column.

193. In column of companies the posts are the same as in line. In column of platoons, for a separate company, the *captain* is on the side of the guide, 4 yards from the flank of the column, abreast of the leading platoon. The *lieutenants* are 2 yards in front of the center of their respective platoons. In column of platoons, for a battalion, the captain commands the leading, the first lieutenant the rear platoon. If the column faces to the rear, the captain commands the rear, the first lieutenant the leading platoon. The *first* and *second* sergeants are the guides of the respective platoons. The other file-closers are in the same posts as when in line.

In column of fours, or twos, or file, the *captain* is by the side of the leading guide, on the flank opposite the file-closers. The *lieutenants* and *other file-closers*, except the *right* and *left guides*, are 2 yards from the flank of the column, and on the side opposite the guides. The

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right and *left guides* in line become the *leading* and *rear guides* of the column according as they are in front or rear of the column. In column of files, twos, or fours, the guides are 10 inches for column of files and twos, and 43 inches for column of fours, in front and rear respectively, of the file on the wheeling flank. (Page 82.)

In double rank, in column of files or twos, the distance is the same as for single rank, but for column of fours the guides are 21 inches in front and rear, respectively, of the file on the marching flank. (¶ 4 and 98.)

To Size the Company.

194. The companies of the right wing of the battalion are sized as follows: The men, except the file-closers, fall in, in single rank, facing to the right, and are graduated by the first sergeant, in size from front to rear, the tallest man in front. The companies of the left wing of the battalion are sized similarly, the shortest man falling in in front. The corporals fall in in their proper places. (¶ 187.)

The company being sized, the men thereafter fall in as nearly as possible in their proper places.

The men being sized, the first sergeant commands:

1. *Left*, 2. FACE.

For double rank, after falling in in single rank, as above, the first sergeant commands:

1. *In two ranks form company*, 2. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the man in front faces to the left, the second man places himself in the rear rank, covering the man in front; the remaining men close in quick time, and form alternately in the front and rear rank, each man facing to the front upon arriving in his proper place. The corporals take their places during the formation.

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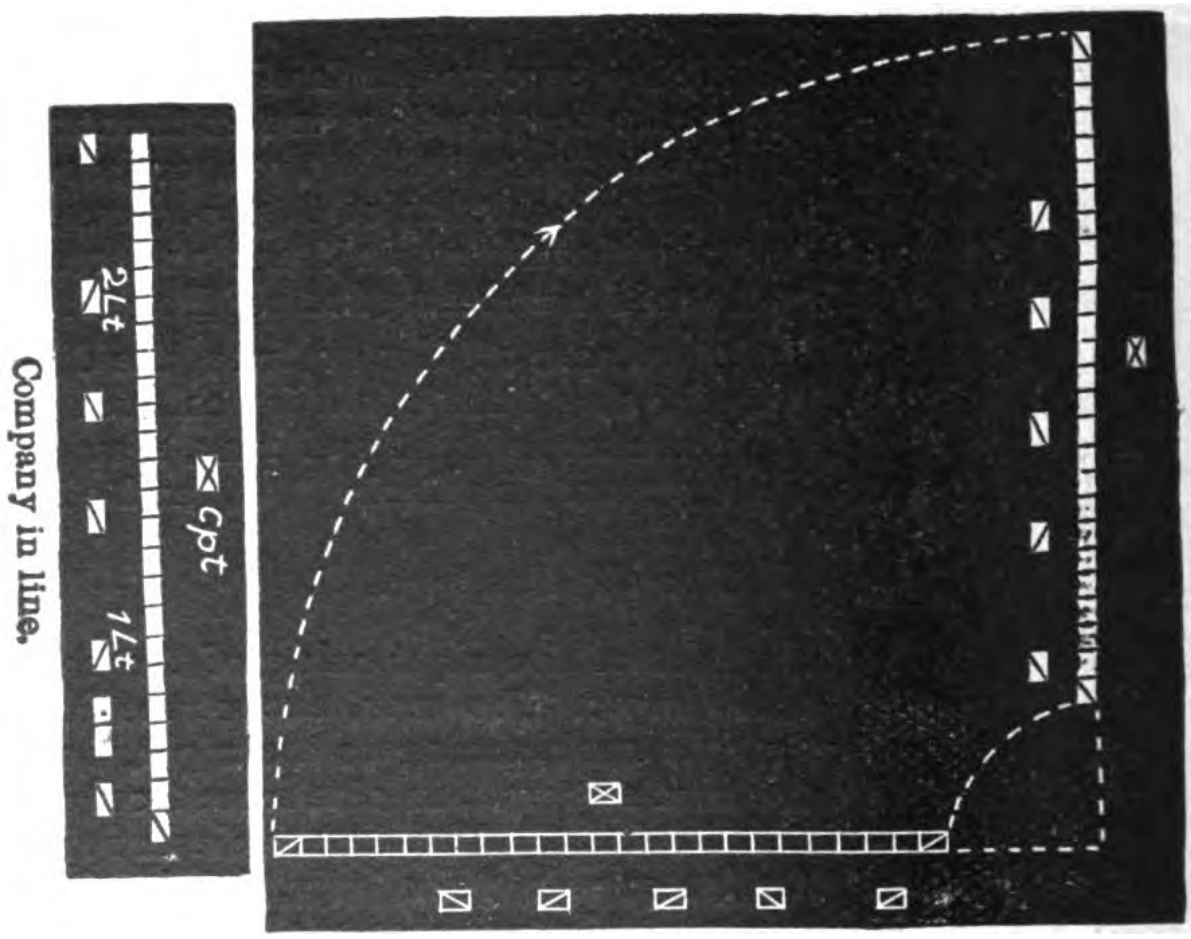
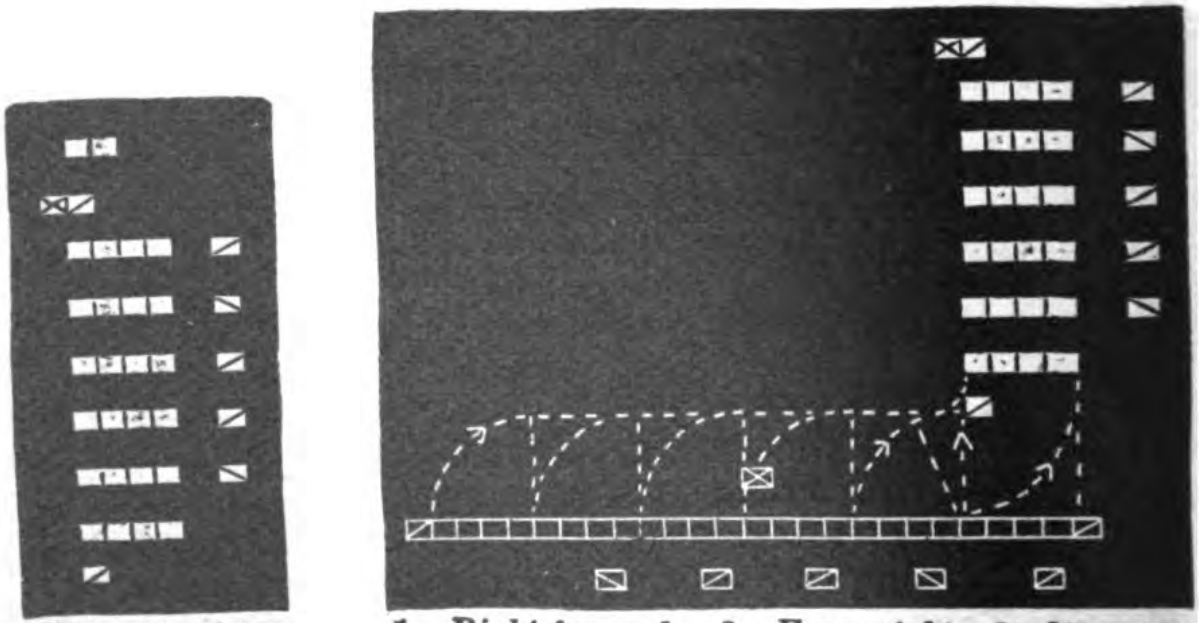


1. *Right wheel.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Company.* 4. HALT. 5. *Left.* 6. DRESS. 7. FRONT; or, 3. *Forward.* 4. MARCH. 5. *Guide left.*



1. *Right forward,* 2. *Fours right.* 3. MARCH.

NOTE. — Error in cut; for 1. *Right wheel,* etc., see ¶ 95.

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To Form the Company.

195. At the sounding of the *assembly*, the first sergeant, facing the company, and 6 yards in front of the center, commands: FALL IN, at which the men form in single rank, (the file-closers, except the lieutenants, fall in,) facing to the right, at a *carry*. The signal having ceased, the sergeant commands: 1. *Left*, 2. FACE, when the men face to the left. He next brings the company to *support arms*, and calls the roll,* each man answering *Here*, and coming to a *carry* and *order* as his name is called. (¶ 190–1.)

The first sergeant then brings the company to a *carry*, and commands:

1. *Count*, 2. FOURS.

(See ¶ 61 and 62.) If the left four contains three men or less, the sergeant orders the same number of corporals or privates into the line of file-closers. The first sergeant then divides the company into platoons; after which the second sergeant places himself on the left.

The company being formed, and at a *carry*, the first sergeant, 6 yards in front of the center of the company, and facing to the front, salutes the captain and reports, "Sir, all are present or accounted for," or gives the rank and names of the absentees.

The captain returns the salute with the right hand, and the first sergeant takes his post on the right of the company without any command.

The captain and the lieutenants draw swords and take their posts.

For double rank, the men take their places in double rank, facing to the right at the command FALL IN. After counting fours, if the left four contains three men or

*If the men be armed, and it be necessary for the first sergeant to use a list of names of the men in his company, custom permits him to have his piece in the most convenient position while calling the roll.

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less, the sergeant orders the same number of corporals or privates into the line of file-closers. If it contains four men, they are placed in the front rank, and numbers one and four covered by numbers two and three in the rear rank of the four next on the right; if it contains five men, the front rank is completed, number one covered, and number four covered by number three, taken as before; if it contains six men, the front rank is completed, the other two men cover numbers one and four; with seven men, number three rear rank is left blank. The man on the left of the rear rank always covers the man on the left of the front rank. The sergeants on the right and left of the company are not covered.

Open and Close Order.

196. Being in line, at a carry, at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Rear open order*, 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT.

At the first command, the right and left guides step briskly 3 yards to the rear of their own posts and halt, facing to the front, the first and second lieutenants place themselves on the right and left of the company, in the places vacated by the guides; the third lieutenant behind the second; the captain goes to the right flank, and sees that the guides are on a line parallel to the front of the company.

At the word *march*, the lieutenants place themselves opposite their places in line, 3 yards in front of the company; all dress to the right; the file-closers cast their eyes to the right, step backward, halt a little in rear of the alignment, and then dress to the right on the line established by the guides.

The captain, when giving the second and third commands, stands facing to the left, 3 yards in front of the first sergeant's post on the right of the company. He

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superintends the alignment of officers, and the men in rank, and the first sergeant that of the file closers; the captain verifies the alignment of the file-closers; the officers and file-closers cast their eyes to the front, as soon as their alignment is verified.

At the word *front*, the guides resume their places, and the men cast their eyes to the front, the captain faces to the front.

1. *Close order*, 2. MARCH. At the word *march*, the lieutenants face about, and resume their places in line; the file-closers move forward 1 yard; the captain takes his post in line.

In double rank, the rear rank steps back to the line marked by the guides, and the file-closers step back 3 yards behind the rear rank. The first sergeant aligns the rear rank.

196½. The position of the captain at "rear open order" for inspection is 3 yards in front of the right file, but when the company is one of a battalion *in line*, as at dress parade, his post is 3 yards in front of the center of the company.

Alignments.

197. Being in line, at a carry, at a halt, at open or close order, the captain establishes two or four files as a basis, first in parallel, and afterward in oblique directions to the front of the company, and then commands:

1. *By file*, 2. *Right* (or *Left*), 3. DRESS, 4. FRONT; or, 1. *By file*, 2. *Right* (or *Left*) *backward*, 3. DRESS, 4. FRONT; or, 1. *Right* (or *Left*), 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT; or, 1. *Right* (or *Left*) *backward*, 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT.

The alignments are executed as explained in School of the Squad. (¶ 63 to 65, and 98.)

The captain commands *front*, when he sees most of

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the men aligned, and afterward, if necessary, rectifies the alignment of the other men, directing such as are out of line to move up or back.

In all alignments the file-closers preserve their distance.

In the several alignments in open order, the captain may at his discretion be assisted by the lieutenants. The positions of the men and their pieces are corrected after every alignment if necessary.

Manual of Arms.

198. The manual of arms may be executed as already prescribed by substituting *company* for *squad* whenever the latter occurs, and when at a halt, in line, or at open order, the captain may, at his discretion, be assisted by the lieutenants.

199. Guides and file-closers always execute — the *carry* and *order*, the *fix* and *unfix bayonets*, *parade rest*, and *attention;* in rendering honors, they execute the *present*, *reverse*, and *rest on arms*. On drill, they execute the *support*, *trail*, and *right shoulder arms*, except the guide of each subdivision or column (columns of fours, twos, and files are not subdivisions; a platoon or company is a subdivision), when marching in common or quick time, and the guides who mark the line of battle during the formation of a battalion. They execute the other motions of the manual only when specially directed. (¶ 12, 13, and 159.)

If the instructor commands: 1. *Trail*, 2. ARMS, or, 1. *Arms*, 2. PORT, he should instruct the guides and file-closers to execute it before commanding: 1. *Double time*, 2. MARCH.

200. In the different loadings and firings, at the command "*Fire by company*," or "*Fire by file*," etc., the

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guides fall back to the line of file-closers; the captain passes by the right flank, and places himself 3 yards in rear of that line, opposite the center of the company. At the command *posts*, the captain and guides return to their places in line. (¶ 105 and 137 to 148.)

File-closers kneel and lie down, unless otherwise directed. The captain, when instructor, may stand. In all cases, *cease firing* is given before *posts*.

To Rest.

201. The company is rested as explained in ¶ 19, 20, 135, 136, and 162.

To Dismiss.

202. Being in line, at a halt, at a carry, the captain directs the first sergeant: *Dismiss the company.* The officers fall out, and the first sergeant steps 3 yards to the front, faces to the left, and commands:

1. *Arms*, 2. PORT, 3. *Break ranks*, 4. MARCH.

The left guide and file-closers do *not* execute *arms port*. If bayonets are fixed, the sergeant unfixes them, by command, before dismissing the company. (¶ 186.)

The first sergeant salutes the captain on receiving orders to dismiss the company, and the captain returns the salute. The first sergeant does not himself execute the arms port.

To March in Line in Close or Open Order.

203. Being in line, at a halt, the captain places himself 25 or 30 yards in front of right or left guide, and faces him; the line, passing between his heels and those of the guide, being perpendicular to the front of the company.

He next designates a sergeant, distinguished for

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steadiness and precision in marching, who places himself 6 yards in front of the guide, on the line established. This sergeant, charged with the direction and step, as soon as assured in his position, takes two points on the ground in the straight line passing between his heels and those of the captain, who then commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH, 4. *Company*, 5. HALT.

At the word *march*, they all step off with life. The directing sergeant observes, with the greatest care, the length and cadence of the step, marches on the two points he has chosen, and before approaching the first, selects others in advance, on the same line. The right (or left) guide marches in the trace of the directing sergeant, keeping always 6 yards from him; the man next to the guide takes special pains never to pass him, but keeps the line of his shoulders a little in rear, and in the same direction with those of the guide. The file-closers preserve their distance.

If the men lose the step, the captain commands: STEP. At which, the men glance toward the directing sergeant, retake the step, and then cast their eyes to the front.

To establish the men in the length and cadence of the step, and in the principles of the march in line, the captain often causes the company to advance 300 or 400 yards without halting, correcting defects in quick time by recurring to common time. (¶ 7, 45, and 55.)

At the command *halt*, the directing sergeant remains in advance, unless ordered to return to the line of file-closers. (¶ 71.)

The captain may align the company as prescribed in ¶ 197, or he may rectify the alignment by directing such files as are out of the line to move up or back.

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For double rank, in the first exercises, the captain frequently marches the company with open ranks; a sergeant is placed to act as guide of the rear rank, and he follows in the trace of the guide of the front rank; the lieutenants superintend the march of the ranks from the directing flank.

When the principles of marching to the front are well understood, the directing sergeant is dispensed with, and the guide is charged with the direction and step. (¶ 66–8.)

To march in the short step; to mark time; to change step; to side step; to march backward; to oblique; to pass from quick time to double, and the reverse, etc.

204. Executed as explained in the School of the Squad, substituting the command *company* for *squad.* (¶ 45–59.)

To Wheel on Fixed Pivot.

205. Being in line, at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *Right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT; or, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH, 5. *Guide left* (or *right*).

At the *second* command, the company wheels to the right on a fixed pivot; the left guide conducts the marching flank; the right guide stands fast, so that the breast of the pivot man would rest against his left arm at the conclusion of the wheel. (Page 82.)

To halt after wheeling, the captain moves by the shortest line to a point company distance in front of the guide on the pivot, and faces to the late rear, and commands *halt* the instant the left guide is 3 yards from the perpendicular; the left guide, without halting, advances quickly and places his left arm lightly against the breast of the captain, who establishes his breast on a line with the left arm of the right guide.

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At the word *dress*, the men dress up to the line of the guides. At the word *front*, the right guide places himself on the right of the pivot-man.

To more easily superintend the alignment, the captain, after establishing the guide, steps back 2 yards before giving the commands for dressing. This is the case in battalion drill only when the battalion is in column.

To move forward after wheeling, the word *forward* is given when the left guide is 3 yards from the perpendicular; the right guide places himself on the right of the pivot-man. At the word *march*, given the instant the wheel is completed, all take the direct step. The command for the guide is given immediately after *march*.

The sergeant on the side the guide is announced marches at *carry arms;* the sergeant on the opposite flank carries his rifle in the same position the other men of the company have theirs. (¶ 86–94.)

205½. The guides do not change the position of their pieces during a wheel.

To Change Direction.

206. *By a wheel.* Being in line, in march, guide left (or right), the captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH.

At the *second* command, the wheel is executed as on a *fixed* pivot, except that right guide, instead of standing fast, takes steps as prescribed in ¶ 95; the left guide conducts the marching flank. The word *forward* is given in time to add *march* the instant the wheel is completed, at which the guide, without indication, is on the side it was previous to the wheel; the sergeant on the other flank carries his piece in the same position the men have theirs.

207. *By inclining.* Marching in line, the captain commands:

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1. *Incline to the*, 2. RIGHT (or LEFT).

The guide gradually advances his left shoulder, then marches in the new direction; all the files advance the left shoulder, and conform to the movements of the guide, lengthening or shortening the step, according as the change is toward the side of the guide, or the side opposite.

208. *By a turn.* Marching in line, the captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *turn*, 2. MARCH.

Executed as explained in ¶ 96 and 97, the right guide doing what is prescribed for the man on the right. If the right guide is the guide of the line, he remains at a carry; if the left guide is the guide of the line, he comes to the right shoulder, trail, or port, as the case may be, at the *first* command, and upon executing the *second* command, he comes to a carry.

Right (or *Left*) *half turn* is similarly executed, the guide making a half face to the right (or left).

March by the Flank.

209. Being in line, or in column of twos or fours, at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*), 2. FACE, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH.

Marching in line, or in column of twos or fours, the aptain commands:

1. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank*, 2. MARCH.

To re-form line, the captain commands:

If at a halt, 1. *Left* (or *Right*), 2. FACE. If in march, 1. *By the left* (or *right*) *flank*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*).

To re-form column of twos or fours, the captain commands:

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If at a halt, 1. *Left* (or *Right*), 2. FACE. If in march, 1. *By the left* (or *right*) *flank*, 2. MARCH.

210. Being in line, if the commands are:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH,

At the word *march*, each set wheels to the right on a fixed pivot, and then takes the direct step; both guides march 66 inches to the front, and face to the right; the leading guide marches 43 inches in front of number four of the leading set, and the left guide 43 inches in rear of number four of the rear set; the file-closers march on the right flank of the column, and 2 yards from it; the ranks dress toward the flank opposite the file-closers; the distance between sets, from back to breast, is 76 inches. (¶ 193.)

In all wheelings by fours, the forward march is taken up on the completion of the movement, unless the command *halt* be given.

If the commands are:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT,

the movement is executed as just explained—the word *halt* being given the instant the sets complete the wheel.

In double rank, upon the completion of the wheel, the rear rank regulates the step until it is 32 inches from the front rank. (¶ 193.)

211. 1. *Twos right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH; or, 1. *Twos right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, are executed as just explained. For single rank, the distance between sets is 32 inches, and the guides are *facing distance* in front and rear, respectively, of number two of the leading and rear sets.

For double rank the distance between sets is facing distance, and the guides are the same distance in front and rear, respectively.

At facing distance, the march is never in double time.

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To Wheel Fours in Circle.

212. Being in line, at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Fours in circle, right* (or *left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *Right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT.

The fours complete each arc of 90° simultaneously. The captain enforces strictly the principles of the fixed pivot, requiring number four of each four to take the step of 28 or 33 inches, according to the time, without increasing or decreasing the cadence. The fours having wheeled around the circle several times, the word *halt* is given as the fours unite in line.

Guides and file-closers stand in their respective positions and resume their posts at the command *halt*. (¶ 91.)

Column of Fours to the Front.*

213. Being in line, the captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *forward*, 2. *Fours right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the right guide places himself in front of the left file of the right set; the right set moves straight to the front, shortening the first three or four steps, the other sets wheel to the right on a fixed pivot; the other set, when its wheel is ⅔ completed, wheels to the left on a movable pivot, and follows the first set; the other sets having wheeled to the right, move forward and wheel to the left on a movable pivot on the same ground as the second. (Page 95.).

If marching in line, guide right, the right guide comes

*Being in column of fours, in single rank, at a halt, without arms, to practice the *setting up* exercises (¶ 24), the captain may cause intervals of two yards to be taken by the right or left flank by similar commands and means prescribed in ¶ 265 and 268. The column of fours is re-formed by the commands: 1. *Assemble on right* (or *left*) *file*, 2. MARCH. At the word *march*, the men of each four close in and face to the front.

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to the right shoulder (if the company be at the right shoulder) as he places himself in front of the left file of the first set.

214. In column of files, twos, or fours, the right is in front when the file-closers are on the right flank; the left is in front when they are on the left flank.* If the file-closers pass from the right to the left flank, the *right in front* becomes *left in front*, and the reverse.

To Change File-closers to Opposite Flank.

215. Being in columns of twos, single rank, or in columns of fours, the captain commands:

1. *File-closers on left* (or *right*) *flank*, 2. MARCH.

At the first command the file-closers close in to the side of the column, and at the word *march*, dart through the column; the leading guide places himself in front of the right file of the leading set, the captain on his right; the rear guide places himself in the rear of the right file of the rear set. (¶ 193.)

To Halt a Column of Files, Twos, or Fours, and March it.

216. The captain commands:

1. *Company*, 2. HALT, and, 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH.

To Oblique in Column.

217. The captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *oblique*, 2. MARCH.

Executed as explained in ¶ 75–80. The leading guide is the guide of the column when the oblique is toward his flank. (Page 95.)

* In competitive drills the right is considered in front only when the first sergeant is in front with the file-closers on the right flank.

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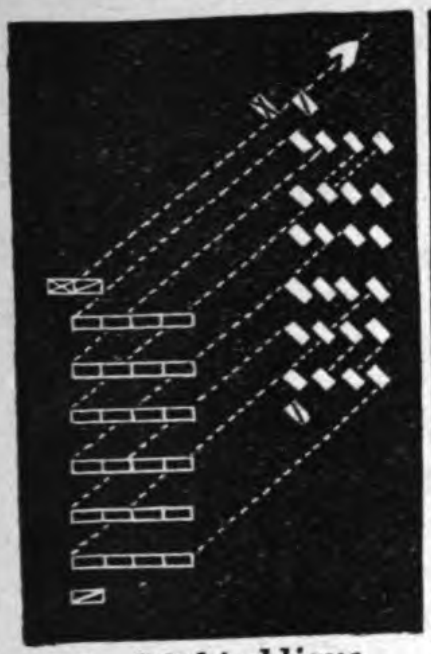
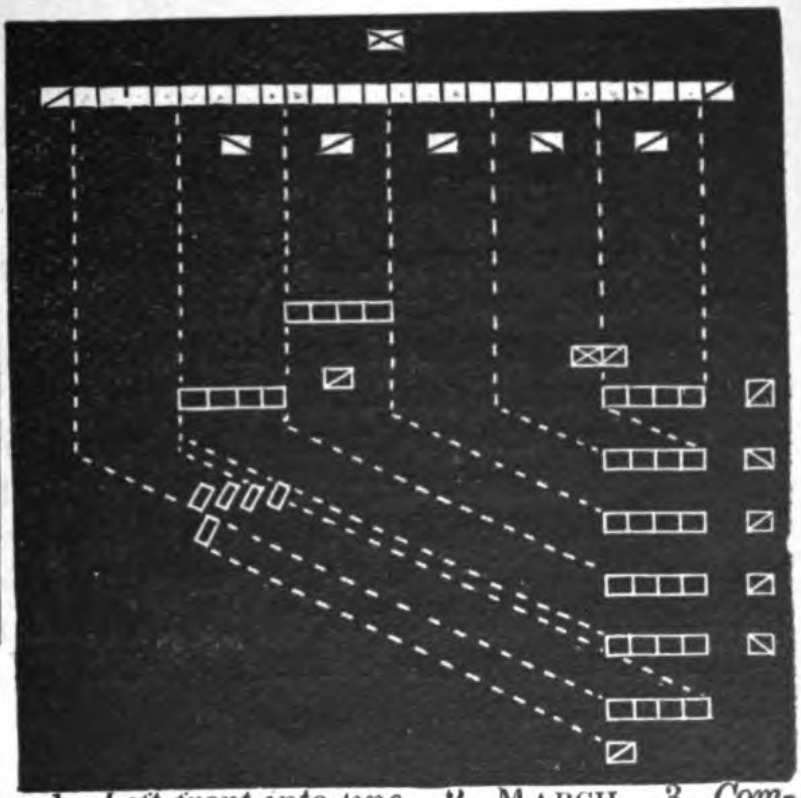
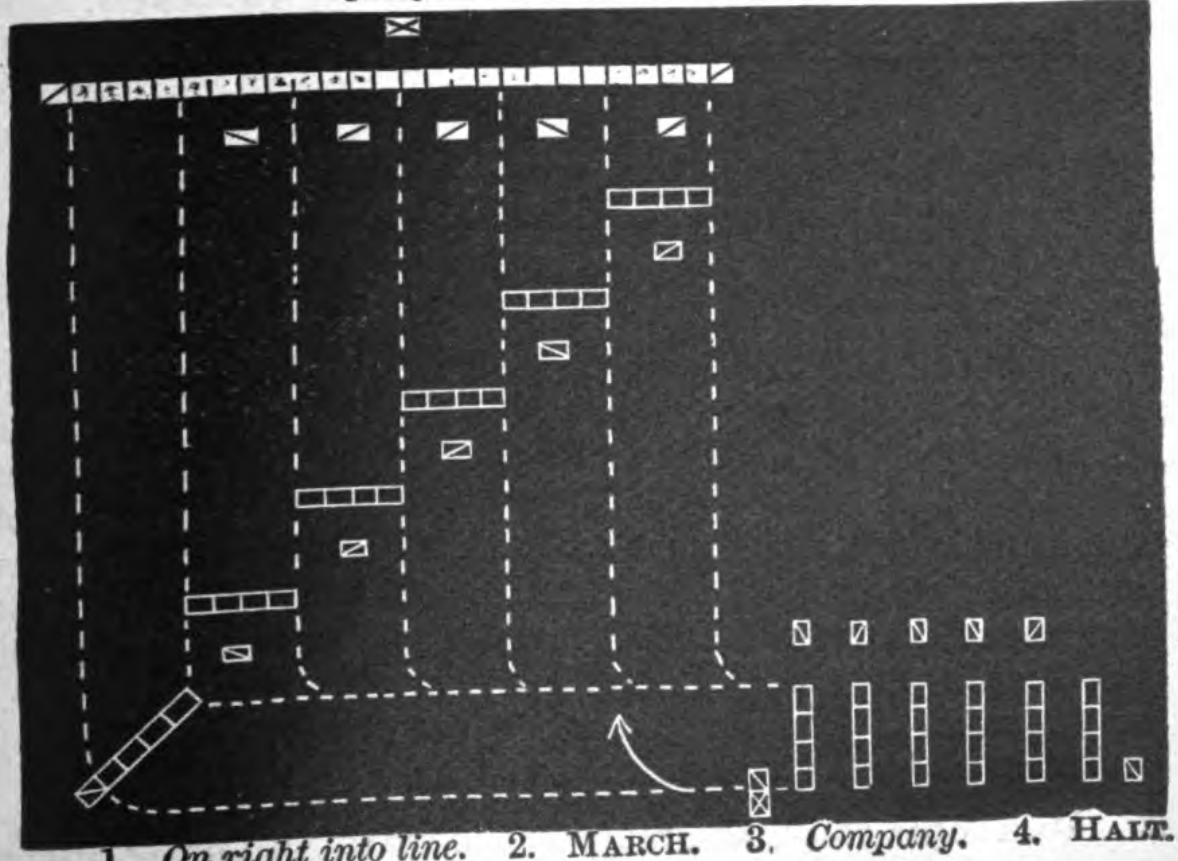


1. *Right oblique.*
2. MARCH.



1. *Left front into line.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Company.* 4. HALT. 5. *Right.* 6. DRESS. 7. FRONT.



1. *On right into line.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Company.* 4. HALT.
5. *Right.* 6. DRESS. 7. FRONT.

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To Change Direction in Column of Files, Twos, or Fours.

218. Being in march, the captain commands:

1. *Column right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH.

If the change of direction be toward the side of the guide, the guide, at the word *march*, takes steps (¶ 95) according to the time, and wheels to the right on the arc of a small circle; the leading set wheels on a movable pivot, the pivot-man following in the trace of the guide; if the change of direction be to the side opposite the guide, he wheels as if on the marching flank of a set; the wheel being completed, the guide and leading set retake the direct step. The other sets move forward and wheel on the same ground. If at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Column right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

Column half right (or *left*) is similarly executed.

INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT) is similar to ¶ 207.

Column of Fours to the Rear.

219. The captain commands:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*) *about*, 2. MARCH.

The sets wheel about on a fixed pivot; the guide at the head of the column takes two steps forward, faces to the right, and places himself, on the completion of the about, in rear of the file on the marching flank of the rear set; the guide at the rear of the column faces to the right, and places himself, on the completion of the about, in front of the file on the marching flank of the leading set; the file-closers preserve their distance, and remain on the side opposite the guide. The about is habitually executed toward the side of the guide.

In double rank, the man on the marching flank of the

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rear rank of each set preserves the distance from his front-rank man; the man on the pivot-flank closes up to his front-rank man, covers him during the wheel, and, on its completion, falls back.

219½. 1. *To the rear*, 2. MARCH, and 1. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank*, 2. MARCH, are authorized for short distances. The about by twos from column of twos, is unauthorized. (¶ 224.)

Re-form Line from Column of Twos or Fours.

220. *To the right, or left.* The captain commands:

1. *Twos* (or *Fours*) *left* (or *right*), 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*); or, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Right* (or *Left*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT.

At the word *march*, the sets wheel to the left on a fixed pivot. The guide, if in front of the pivot, takes two steps forward, and faces to the left, placing himself on the right of the leading set upon the completion of the wheel; if in front of the marching flank, he wheels to the left with the leading set, obliquing at the same time to his right, so as to uncover the file on the marching flank, placing himself on the right of the set, at a carry, as the wheel is completed; the guide in rear takes his place on the left of the company; the guide is announced the instant the sets unite in line.

If the line be formed toward the side of the file-closers, (which should not be, if possible to avoid it,) they close into the column at the first command, and at the word *march*, dart through the column. If the word *halt* be given as the sets wheel into line, the captain, before dressing the company, places the leading guide on the line of the pivot-men, and at a distance from the leading pivot-man sufficient to admit the leading set; the marching flank of the leading set dresses up to the guide; the marching flank of each of the other sets dresses up

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to the pivot of the set in its front, thereby insuring an instantaneous alignment.

In double rank, the rear rank of each set (if necessary) closes to facing distance during the wheel, and, if executed in double time, regains its distance, should the line advance on the completion of the wheel. (¶ 211.)

221. *On the right, or left.* The captain commands:

1. *On right* (or *left*) *into line*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Right* (or *Left*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT.

At the word *march*, the leading set wheels to the right on a movable pivot, and moves forward, dressing to the right; the guide places himself on its right and comes to a carry; the other sets march a distance equal to their front, beyond the wheeling point of the set next preceding, wheel to the right, and advance as explained for the first set; the rear guide places himself on the left of the rear set *as it wheels* to the right. At the word *halt*, given when the leading set has advanced *company distance* (which is equal to the front of the company) in the new direction, it halts, and, at the word *dress*, given immediately after, dresses to the right; the other sets halt, and dress successively upon arriving in line; at the word *front*, given when the left set completes its dressing, all cast their eyes to the front. (Page 95.)

If the movement be executed toward the side opposite the file-closers, each file-closer follows the set nearest him, passing in front of the following set.

In double rank, the rear rank of each set closes to facing distance upon halting.

If in double time, the entire company takes double time.

222. *To the front.* The captain commands:

1. *Left* (or *Right*) *front into line*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *Right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT.

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At the word *march*, the first set moves straight to the front, dressing to the right; the guide in front places himself on its right, and comes to a *carry;* the other sets oblique to the left till opposite their places in line, when each marches to the front. (Page 95.)

At the word *halt*, given when the leading set has advanced company distance, it halts, and, at the word *dress*, given immediately after, dresses to the right; the other sets halt, and dress to the right upon arriving in line; the guide in rear places himself on the left of the line upon the arrival of the last set in line; the word *front* is given when the last set completes its dressing.

If the movement is made toward the side of the file-closers (which is not customary), they dart through the column as the oblique commences.

If in double rank, the rear ranks close to facing distance upon halting.

If marching in double time, or in quick time, and the command be *double time*, the captain commands: *Guide left;* immediately after the word *march*, the leading set moves to the front in quick time; the other sets oblique in double time, each taking the quick time and dressing to the right upon arriving in line.

If in double rank, the rear rank of the leading set closes to facing distance at the word *march*, and the rear rank of the other sets close to facing distance on arriving in line.

223. In those movements where it is prescribed that the leading set, or subdivision, moves company distance to the front and then halts, the leading set, or subdivision, may be halted at a less distance.

March to the Rear

224. Being in line, at a halt, the command may be:

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1. *Backward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

Executed as explained in ¶ 81.

Or, the commands may be: 1. *Company*, 2. ABOUT, 3. FACE, 4. *Forward*, 5. *Guide right* (or *left*), 6. MARCH.

And, if in march, the commands are: 1. *To the rear*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*). The file-closers, upon facing about, maintain their relative positions; the captain may direct them to place themselves in rear of the company by passing around the flanks, and afterward maneuver as already explained. Having faced about, number one of each four becomes number four, and the reverse.

For a company marching in line, the commands: 1. *To the rear*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*), should only be given when the company is formed in *single rank*, because there is not sufficient room to execute this movement in double rank.

In double rank, for the last two movements, the guides step into the rear rank, now become the front rank; vacancies in this rank, if there be any, are filled by the men opposite them in the former front rank. (¶ 219½.)

225. Being in line, the captain commands:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*) *about*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *Right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT; or, 3. *Guide left* (or *right*).

At the word *march*, the fours wheel about on a fixed pivot; the guides wheel on the arc of a circle whose radius is 33 inches; the file-closers dart through the nearest interval.

The about by twos is similarly executed.

To Pass Obstacle.

226. Marching in line, the captain commands:

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1. *(So many) fours from right* (or *left*) *to rear*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Rear fours right* (or *left*) *front into line*, 4. *Double time*, 5. MARCH.

At the *second* command, the designated fours execute *left forward fours left*, on the four next on their left, which remains in line. When several fours break to the rear, the captain *points with his sword* to the inner four which leads in the movement. The guide, if the fours are broken from his side, lengthens the step, obliques to the left, and closes to the right of the fours which remain in line; if from the opposite side, the sergeant on that flank follows in rear of the four next to him. At the *fifth* command, the guide, if on the side of the fours broken to the rear, moves in double time to the point where the flank of the company will be when the movement is completed.* (¶ 185.)

Route Step.

227. Being at a halt, the captain commands;

1. *Forward*, 2. *Route step*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Company*, 5. ATTENTION.

At the word *march*, the men step off with either foot, and carry their peices in the most convenient positions, provided the muzzles are elevated; the men are not required to preserve silence, or march in step, but each man must keep his proper place in line, or column. At the word *attention*, the men resume the cadenced step in quick time, and bring their pieces to the right shoulder.

If in march, the command forward is omitted.

The company in route step changes direction by the same commands as when in the cadenced step.

In double rank, if in line, the rear rank falls back to 32 inches while marching in the route step.

*Fours may be broken to the rear from both flanks of the line at the same time.

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At route step* column is the habitual formation, and the march is at the rate of 2½ to 3 miles per hour.

Column of Twos or Files from Fours, and vice versa.

228. Being in column of fours, the captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *by twos*, 2. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the two files on the right of each set move forward; the two files on the left of each set mark time till disengaged, then oblique to the right, and follow the right files; the distance between sets of twos is 32 inches; the leading guide places himself at *facing distance* in front of the left file of the leading two; the rear guide follows at the same distance in rear of the left file of the rear two. The captain commands, *right* (or *left*) *by twos*, according as the right or left is in front. (¶ 193 and 214.) (Page 108.)

In double rank, at the *first* command, the rear rank closes to facing distance, and at the word *march*, they follow their front-rank men. The distance between sets of twos is facing distance.

228½. A column of twos in single rank can march in double time.

229. Being at a halt, in column of twos or fours, the captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *by file*, 2. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the right file of the leading set moves forward, followed in succession by the files on its left, each in turn making a half face before stepping off; when the left file of the leading set is about to commence to oblique, the right file of the second set moves

*Route step should be used in crossing a long bridge, as the cadenced step might cause it to vibrate and loosen the moorings.

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to the front, and so on to the rear of the column, the men keeping closed as nearly as possible to facing distance. The guides precede and follow the leading and rear files at facing distance.

The captain commands *right* (or *left*) *by file*, according as the right or left is in front. (¶ 214.)

If marching, the leading file continues the march, the others halt, and resume the march at the proper time. (¶ 185 and 193.)

In double rank at the *first* command, the rear rank of each set closes to facing distance (if in fours), and at the word *march*, they follow their front-rank men.

230. Marching in column of twos, the captain commands:

1. *Form fours*, 2. *Left* (or *Right*) *oblique*, 3. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the leading two of each four take the short step; the rear two oblique to the left until they uncover the leading two, when they resume the forward march; the fours having united, all resume the full step. The guides precede and follow the left file at their proper distance.

The captain commands *left* (or *right*) *oblique*, according as the right or left is in front. (¶ 214.) (Page 108.)

In double rank, the rear rank falls back to 32 inches when the fours unite.

231. Being in column of files, the captain commands:

1. *Form twos* (or *fours*), 2. *Left* (or *Right*) *oblique*, 3. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the leading file of the first set moves forward 3 yards and *halts*; the other files of the first set oblique to the left, and place themselves successively on the left of the leading file; the other sets

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move to the front, and the rear file (or files) of each set begins the oblique when its leading file is 3 yards from the preceding set, and successively form as explained for the first, the leading files of each halting at the proper distance from the file of the set next in front. The guides precede and follow the left file at their proper distance. (¶ 185.)

The captain commands *left* (or *right*) *oblique*, according as the right or left is in front. (¶ 214.)

In double rank, each rear-rank man, if in column of fours, falls back to 32 inches upon halting.

From Single to Double Rank, and vice versa.

232. Being in line, the first sergeant on the right, or in column of fours, right in front, the captain, beginning with the first set of fours, points with his sword, and designates the odd numbered sets to be front-rank men, and the even numbered sets to be rear-rank men. If there be an uneven number of sets, the last set will maneuver as front rank, and closing to double rank distance, should this four be in front, the front rank of the succeeding four, instead of closing, remains at the distance of 76 inches. (¶ 98.) Forming single rank from double rank, line should not be formed toward the file-closers. (¶ 192–3.)

233. Being in line, in single rank, the captain commands:

1. *Form double rank*, 2. *Fours right* (or *left*), 3. March, 4. *Fours left* (or *right*), 5. March, 6. *Company*, 7. Halt, 8. *Left* (or *Right*), 9. Dress, 10. Front; or, 5. *Guide right* (or *left*).

At the *third* command, the ranks of four wheel to the right; the leading rank halts the instant the wheel is completed; the other ranks continue the march, and halt successively upon closing to 32 inches from the rank preceding. The rearmost rank having closed to

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its distance, the captain (remaining on the left) gives the other commands. The second command is *fours right* (or *left*), according as the front-rank men are on the right (or left) of their rear-rank men. (¶ 185 and 232.)

234. Marching in column of fours, in single rank, the captain commands:

1. *Form double rank*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Fours left* (or *right*), 4. MARCH, 5. *Company*, 6. HALT, 7. *Left* (or *Right*), 8. DRESS, 9. FRONT; or, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH; or, 5. *Guide right* (or *left*).

At the word *march*, the leading rank of four, whether marching in quick or double time, halts; the other ranks continue the march, each halting at 32 inches from the rank preceding; the rearmost rank having closed, the captain may form line as before, or put the column in march.

In this case the front-rank men are in front. (¶ 185.)

235. Marching in column of fours, in single rank the captain commands:

1. *Double-rank distance*, 2. *Double time*, 3. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the leading rank continues in quick time; the other ranks take the double time, and successively resume the quick time, upon closing to 32 inches. (¶ 185.)

If marching in double time, the leading rank, at the word *march*, takes the quick time; the others take quick time successively upon closing to 32 inches. (¶ 232.)

236. Being in line, in double rank, the captain commands:

1. *Form single rank*, 2. *Fours right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH, 4. *Fours left* (or *right*), 5. MARCH, 6. *Company*, 7. HALT, 8. *Left* (or *Right*), 9. DRESS, 10. FRONT; or, 5. *Guide right* (or *left*).

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At the *third* command, all the fours wheel to the right; the front rank of the right four, upon completing the wheel, continues the march, and is conducted by the right guide, who is in front of the file on the marching flank; the other ranks halt, and successively resume the march, when at 76 inches from the rank preceding. The rearmost rank having its distance, the captain gives the other commands. (¶ 185.)

237. Marching in column of fours, in double rank, the captain commands:

1. *Form single rank*, 2. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the front rank of the leading four continues the march; the other ranks halt, and successively resume the march when at wheeling distance (76 inches). The rearmost rank having its distance, line may be formed as before. (¶ 185.)

If marching in *double time*, or in *quick time* and the command be *double time*, the front rank of the leading four marches in double time; the other ranks halt, and take the double time when at wheeling distance.

Re-forming Line in Double or Single Rank from Column of Fours.

238. *On the right, or left.* Being in column of fours, in single rank, the captain commands:

1. *In double rank*, 2. *On right* (or *left*) *into line*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Company*, 5. HALT, 6. *Right* (or *Left*), 7. DRESS, 8. FRONT.

The movement is executed on principles previously explained. The rear rank of each four wheels to the right on the same ground as its front rank.

Explained for the front-rank men in front.

If in double time, the entire company takes double time.

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239. *On the right, or left.* Being in column of fours, in double rank, the captain commands:

1. *In single rank*, 2. *On right* (or *left*) *into line*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Company*, 5. HALT, 6. *Right* (or *Left*), 7. DRESS, 8. FRONT.

The movement is executed on principles previously explained, each rank, front or rear, wheeling to the right when opposite its place in line.

Explained for the front-rank men in front.

240. *To the front.* Being in column of fours, in single rank, the captain commands;

1. *In double rank*, 2. *Left* (or *Right*) *front into line*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Company*, 5. HALT, 6. *Right* (or *Left*), 7. DRESS, 8. FRONT; or, 4. *Guide right* (or *left*).

The movement is executed on principles previously explained, the rear rank of each four obliques with, and resumes the direct march at the same time with the front rank, closing to facing distance on arriving in line.

Explained for front-rank men in front.

241. *To the front.* Being in column of fours, in double rank, the captain commands:

1. *In single rank*, 2. *Left* (or *Right*) *front into line*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Company*, 5. HALT, 6. *Right* (or *Left*), 7. DRESS, 8. FRONT; or, 4. *Guide right* (or *left*).

The movement is executed on principles previously explained; each rank of four obliques till opposite its place in line; then advances to the front, dressing to the right. The captain halts the company, or announces the guide, according as the movement is executed in *quick* or *double time*.

Explained for the front-rank men in front.

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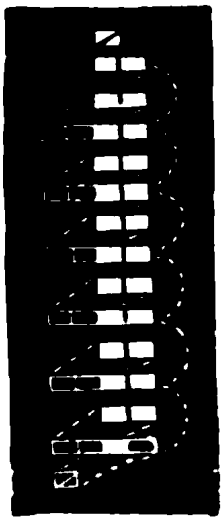
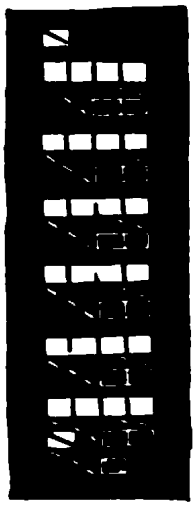
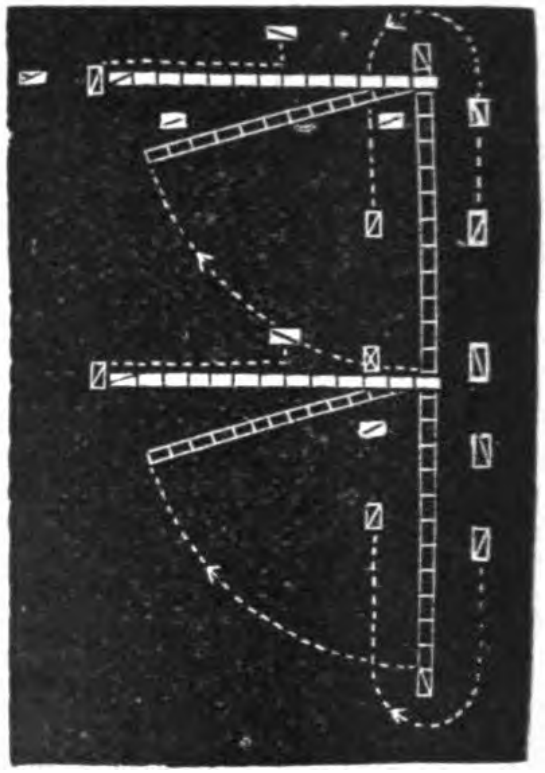


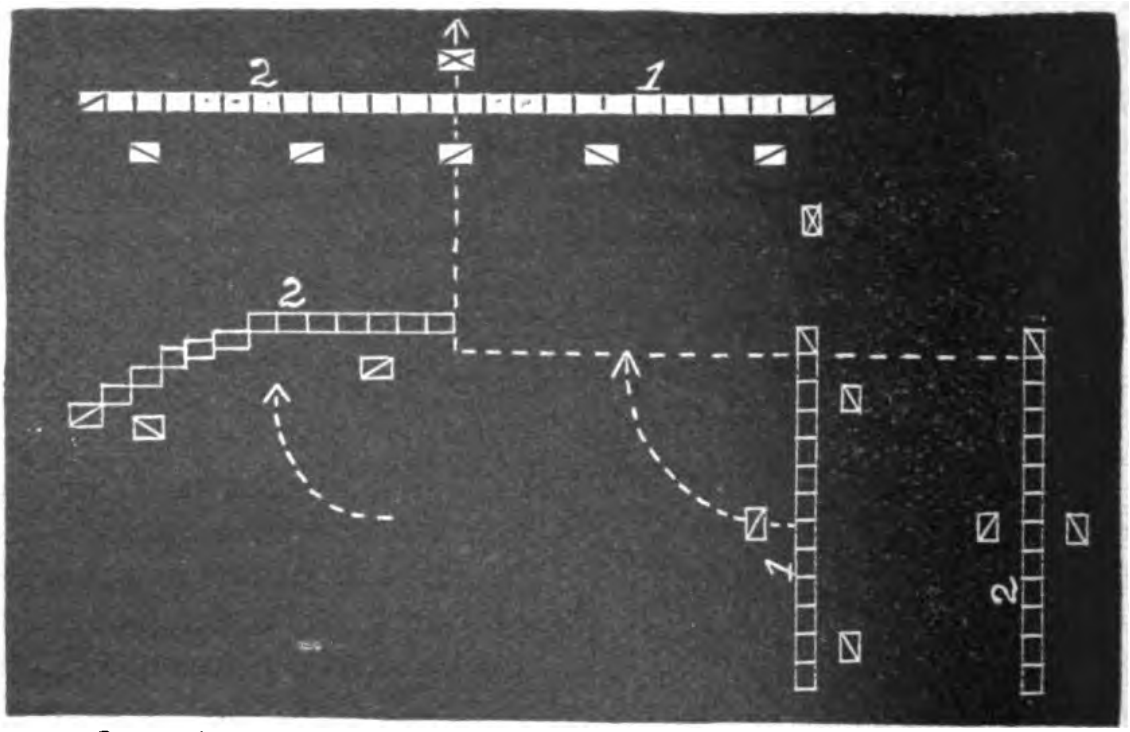
1. *Right by twos.*
2. MARCH.



1. *Form fours.*
2. *Left oblique.*
3. MARCH.



1. *Platoons right wheel.*
2. MARCH.



1. *On right into line.* 2. MARCH. 3. FRONT.

NOTE.—Should be more distance between platoons.

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MANEUVERING BY PLATOONS.

242. Chiefs of platoons caution *first* or *second platoon*, as the case may be, upon taking command of the same, and they give commands to their platoons when the commands for the two are different; they also repeat such commands of the captain as may be necessary for the men to be assured as to who their immediate commander is, *i. e.*, the captain or the chief of platoon. (¶ 193.)

Marching in column of platoons, &c., the chief of the 2d platoon gives no command. Chiefs of platoons preface their commands with *first* or *second* only when prescribed. (¶ 188.)

To Form Column of Platoons.

243. *To the right, or left.* Being in line, the captain commands:

1. *Platoons right* (or *left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH.

The chiefs of platoons command:

1. *Platoon*, 2. HALT, 3. *Left*, 4. DRESS, 5. FRONT.

If at a halt, at the *first* command of the captain, the chiefs of platoons pass in double time around the flanks, and place themselves 2 yards in front of the centers of their platoons, and face them; at the *second* command of the captain, the platoons wheel to the right on a fixed pivot; the right guide stands fast, the left guide conducts the left flank of the left platoon. (See ¶ 205.) Each chief of platoon hastens to the point where the left of his platoon is to rest on the completion of the wheel, faces to the left rear, and, when the marching flank is 3 yards from the perpendicular, halts his platoon; at the word *halt*, the guide of the first platoon passes by its front, in double time,* to its left; each

* In moving in double time, the guide carries his piece at the right shoulder or trail.

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guide places his left arm against the breast of his chief, who then steps back 2 yards, dresses his platoon, and, after commanding *front*, takes post 2 yards in front of its center. (¶ 163, 205, and 205½.)

If in march, at the *first* command of the captain, the chief of the first platoon takes post as before, but the chief of the second platoon places himself in rear of the right file of his platoon; at the *second* command of the captain, the right guide halts, and the platoons wheel on a fixed pivot; the chief of the rear platoon takes post in front of his platoon by passing between the platoons; the platoons are halted and dressed as before. (Page 108.)

244. The platoons being in separate columns of fours, the captain commands:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide left* (or *right*); or, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT.

At the *second* command, each chief places himself in front of the center of his platoon.

At the word *halt*, each chief goes to the left of his platoon, commands; 1. *Left* (or *Right*), 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT, and, after aligning it, takes his post in front of the center.

245. *To the front.* Being in line, at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *by platoons*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide left* (or *right*).

At the *first* command, the chiefs of platoon pass in double time to their places in front of the platoons; the chief of the right platoon commands: 1. *First platoon*, 2. *Forward;* the chief of the left platoon commands: 1. *Second platoon*, 2. RIGHT OBLIQUE. At the *second* command, the right platoon moves forward, at the *third*

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command, the right guide of the company moves in double time to the left of the first platoon, passing in front of it; the chief of the left platoon commands: 3. *March*, the instant the platoon is disengaged; at which the platoon obliques to the right, the chief commanding: 4. *Forward*, in time to add, 5. MARCH, 6. *Guide left*, the instant the left guide arrives in the trace of the leading guide. The guide of the rear platoon regulates the step so as to preserve the proper distance between platoons.

If marching, the chief of the right platoon repeats the command for the guide; the chief of the left platoon commands; 1. *Second platoon*, 2. *Mark time*, repeats the command *march*, adding, *right oblique*, in time to give the command *march*, the instant the platoon is disengaged; the movement is completed as from a halt.

246. Being in column of fours, the captain commands:

1. *Platoons*, 2. *Left* (or *Right*) *front into line*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Company*, 5. HALT.

At the *second* command, each chief, if not already there, darts through the column, and places himself on its left, opposite the center of his platoon.

At the word *march*, each platoon executes left front into line. The chiefs place themselves in front of the centers of their platoons, and the guides place themselves on the right flanks; the chiefs and guides moving in double time.

At the word *halt*, given when the leading four of each platoon has advanced platoon distance, each chief goes to the right of his platoon and commands; 1. *Right*, 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT, and returns to the front of the center of his platoon.

If executed in double time, or in quick time, and the command be *double time*, the captain commands: *Guide right* (or *left*) immediately after the word *march*.

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To March by the Flank in Column of Platoons.

247. Being in line, the captain commands:

1. *Continue the march*, 2. *Platoons right* (or *left*) *wheel*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Forward*, 5. MARCH, 6. *Guide left* (or *right*).

The platoons wheel as before, except that each chief takes post 2 yards in front of the center of his platoon and remains there; the guide of the right platoon, at the word *forward*, moves in double time and places himself on the marching flank of his platoon, and prolongs his direction by choosing successive points in advance; the guide of the second platoon preserves with care the trace, step, and distance. (¶ 242.)

To March by the Flank in Column of Fours.

248. Being in column of platoons, the captain commands:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide left* (or *right*).

The guides place themselves in front of the left file of the leading four of their respective platoons, the chiefs of platoons on the left of the guides; the heads of subdivisions preserve an alignment toward the flank on which the guide is announced, and preserve the distance from that side necessary to form line to the front. (¶ 193.)

To March and to Halt.

249. Being in column of platoons, the captain commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide left* (or *right*), 3. MARCH; or, 1. *Company*, 2. HALT.

To march, whenever the guide is changed, the sergeants acting as such come to the right shoulder or trail, and move in double time to the other flank, passing in front of their platoons, and come to the carry.

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To Oblique.

250. Being in column of platoons, the captain commands:

1 *Right* (or *left*) *oblique*. 2. MARCH, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH; or, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT.

Executed as explained in ¶ 75 to 80.

To Change Direction.

251. Being in column of platoons, in march, the captain commands:

1. *Column right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH.

The chiefs of platoon command: 1. *Right* (or *Left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH; and, if the change of direction be toward the side of the guide, 5. *Guide right* (or *left*), according as the guide was right or left before the wheel.

At the *first* command of the captain, the chief of the leading platoon faces his platoon and commands: 1. *Right wheel*, then repeats the captain's *second* command, at which his platoon wheels to the right on a movable pivot, the chief adding: 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH, upon the completion of the wheel; the pivot-file (or the guide, if on the pivot) takes steps during the wheel, according to the marching time. (¶ 90, 95, and 205½.)

The rear platoon marches squarely up to the wheeling-point, and then changes direction by the same commands and means as the first.

The wheeling-point may be indicated by a file-closer, who, upon intimation of the captain, moves at a run and takes post, at the preparatory command, abreast of the leading platoon; on its left if the change be to the right, and on its right if the change be to the left. At the command *march*, by the captain, the file-closer halts, and faces to the leading platoon, and remains in this position till the rear platoon begins its wheel, when he returns to his post.

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Column half-right or half-left is similarly executed.

If at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide left* (or *right*), 3. *Column right* (or *left*), 4. MARCH.

The chiefs of platoon give the same commands as when in march, and the movement is executed as explained for in march.

To Face to the Rear.

252. Being in column of platoons, the captain commands:

1. *Fours left* (or *right*) *about*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT; or, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*).

At the word *halt*, given the instant the fours complete the about, the platoons halt; each chief goes to the right of his platoon and dresses it, by the commands: 1. *Right* (or *Left*), 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT, and resumes his post.

At the command *guide right*, the chiefs of platoon remain in front of their platoons and the column moves forward in the new direction.

If one platoon be smaller than the other, the guide of the rear platoon regains the trace and wheeling distance on the march.

To Advance by the Right or Left of Platoon.

253. Being in line, the captain commands:

1. *Platoons*, 2. *Right* (or *Left*) *forward*, 3. *Fours right* (or *left*), 4. MARCH, 5. *Guide left* (or *right*):

At the *first* command, the chiefs pass in double time around the flanks and place themselves in front of the centers of their platoons; at the command *march*, each platoon executes the movement, the guides placing them-

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selves in front of the left file of the leading four of their respective platoons; the chiefs on the left of the guides.

To Form Column of Fours.

254. Being in column of platoons, the captain commands:

1. *Platoons*, 2. *Right* (or *Left*) *forward*, 3. *Fours right* (or *left*), 4. MARCH.

The chiefs pass in double time around the heads of their platoons as they are about to unite in column of fours; the guide of the leading platoon places himself in front of the left file of the leading four; the guide of the rear platoon places himself in rear of the left file of the rear four; if the guide of the rear platoon is on the flank toward which the platoon is broken, he halts and falls in rear as the last four passes.

To Form Line from Column of Platoons.

255. *To the right or left.* The captain commands:

1. *Left* (or *Right*) *into line wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Right* (or *Left*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT, 8. *Guides*, 9. POSTS; or, 1. *Continue the march*, 2. *Right into line wheel*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Forward*, 5. MARCH, 6. *Guide right* (or *left*).

Before forming line, the guide, if not already there, is ordered on the flank toward which the line is to be formed; the captain sees that the guide of the rear platoon covers the leading guide at the proper distance.

To form line and halt. If at a halt, at the *second* command, the guides stand fast; the platoons wheel to the right on a fixed pivot.

At the word *halt*, the chiefs return in double time to the line of file-closers, passing around the marching flanks of their platoons. The captain places himself

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facing the two guides, at the point where the marching flank of the leading platoon is to rest. At the word *dress*, the platoons dress up to the line; the breasts of the pivot-men against the arms of the guides; at the *ninth* command, the guides move in double time and return to their places on the flanks of the company.

If marching, the movement is executed as just explained, except that at the *second* command the guides halt; the pivot-men mark time, and turn in their places, so as to conform to the movements of the marching flank.

To form line and continue the march. At the word *forward*, the chiefs of platoon and guides return in double time to their posts in line.

The pivot-men take especial care to turn in their places, and mark time until the completion of the wheel.

256. *On the right, or left.* The captain commands:

1. *On right* (or *left*) *into line*, 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT.

The chiefs of platoons command: 1. *Right* (or *Left*) *turn*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Platoon*, 4. HALT, 5. *Right* (or *Left*), 6. DRESS.

Before forming line, the guide, if not already there, is ordered on the flank toward which the movement is to be executed.

Being in march, at the *first* command of the captain, the chief of the leading platoon gives his first command, then repeats the captain's *second* command, at which the leading platoon turns to the right, and, after advancing platoon distance, the chief gives the rest of his commands, then passes by the right flank to his post in line. The chief of the rear platoon cautions his platoon: *Move foward*, and when opposite its place in line, he gives the same commands as the chief of the leading platoon; the word *halt* being given when 3 yards from the line, at which the guide of the second platoon moves

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in double time to his post in line; after giving the word *dress*, the chief passes by the left flank to his post in line. The captain superintends the alignment from the right flank, and gives his *third* command upon its completion. (¶ 96 and 97.) (Page 108.)

257. *To the front.* The captain commands:

1. *Form Company*, 2. *Left* (or *Right*) *oblique*, 3. MARCH, 4. FRONT.

If at a halt, the chief of the leading platoon commands:

1. *First platoon*, 2. *Forward*, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*), 4. MARCH, 5. *Platoon*, 6. HALT, 7. *Right* (or *Left*), 8. DRESS.

The commands of the chief of the rear platoon are:

1. *Second platoon*, 2. *Left* (or *Right*) *oblique*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Forward*, 5. MARCH, 6. *Guide right* (or *left*), 7. *Platoon*, 8. HALT, 9. *Right* (or *Left*), 10. DRESS.

The leading platoon advances platoon distance and halts at the *sixth* command of its chief; the rear platoon obliques till opposite its place in line, then moves forward, and is halted 3 yards in rear of the line; the leading guide, at the *third* command of his chief, if not already there, moves in double time to the right of his platoon; the rear guide, at the *second* command of his chief, if not already there, moves in double time to the left of his platoon; the chiefs of platoon, after commanding *dress*, pass by the flanks of the company to their posts in line. The captain superintends the alignment from the right flank, and gives his *fourth* command upon its completion. (¶ 76.)

If marching in quick time, the chief of the leading platoon commands *Guide right*, if the guide be not already there, and the movement is completed as just explained.

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If marching in *quick time*, and the command be *double time*, the captain commands: *Guide right* (or *left*) immediately after the word *march;* the chief of the leading platoon cautions it: 1. *Quick time* (¶ 185), and repeats the command of the guide; the chief of the rear platoon repeats the command *double time*, and when the platoon is about to arrive in line, commands: 1. *Quick time*, in time to add: 2. MARCH, the instant it is abreast of the leading platoon; the platoons having united, the chiefs return to their posts, passing around the flanks of the company.

If marching in double time, the chief of the leading platoon, at the *first* command of the captain, commands: 1. *Quick time*, repeats the command *march*, and that for the guide. (¶ 185.)

258. The platoons being in separate column of fours, the captain commands:

1. *Platoons*, 2. *Left* (or *Right*) *front into line*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Company*, 5. HALT, 6. *Right* (or *Left*), 7. DRESS, 8. FRONT.

At the word *march*, each platoon forms front into line; each guide moves in double time to his flank of the company, and the chiefs of platoons return to their places as file-closers, by dropping to the rear, or by passing around the heads of their platoons, according as the front into line is executed toward the side of the file-closers, or toward the side opposite. The word *halt* is given when the leading fours have advanced platoon distance. (¶ 222–3.)

If executed in double time, the captain commands: *Guide right* (or *left*), after the word *march*.

V. — Skirmishers.

259. It must be carefully understood that *extended order* is applicable both to the formation for attack and for skirmishing, but with the general difference that *in*

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the attack the object is to gradually bring up the main body, with as little loss as possible, to a point sufficiently near the position of the enemy, whence the hottest fire can be poured in, and the final assault by the main body, *as a compact body*, can be made; whereas, *in skirmishing*, the object is either to cover a body of troops not formed for attack, or to *feel* for an enemy when advancing through an enclosed or wooded country.

There should be a reserve, even though it be small, to every skirmish line; the duty of the reserve being to supply the line with ammunition and assistance when necessary. Skirmishers should be careful of their ammunition, have confidence in their rifles, fire from a rest if practicable, and take advantage of cover in their immediate vicinity, but when necessary, they must forego all considerations of personal safety, remembering that too scrupulous a regard for cover will make men timid.

The men may carry their pieces as they please while on the skirmish line. Commands should be repeated when necessary; if trumpet signals are used, the last note is the executive part.

260. In double rank the company is deployed by the same commands and means as when in single rank, except that the space allowed each set of fours is 40 instead of 20 yards; and the left file of the front rank of the center four is the center skirmisher. In all deployments, the rear-rank men go in their order, on the left of the front-rank men of the same set of fours. The line is maneuvered by the same commands and means as when deployed from single rank, except that, in rallying by fours, each four rallies on number four of the front rank, and, in assembling, the company forms in double instead of single rank. (See foot-note ¶ 265.)

261. The captain designates the set nearest the center as the *center four*, the left file of which is the *center skirmisher*.

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The Reserve.

262. Before deploying, the captain directs one or more sets of fours from the left or right as a reserve, to which he assigns a commander, who at once gives the necessary commands to place the reserve a few yards in rear; the guides and file-closers go with either part of the company to which they belong. If the captain does not designate a commander for the reserve, the senior with it takes command. The sergeants in the line of file-closers nearest the division, come up on the flanks as left and right guides of the company or reserve, as the case may be.

The reserve, as soon as the deployment is begun, is conducted by its commander to the rear, who maneuvers it so that it will always be about 150 yards from the center of the line. When the skirmishers are *assembled*, the reserve moves in double time, and rejoins the company. (¶ 283.)

Posts of Officrs and File-Closers in Skirmish Line.

263. The *captain* is about 80 yards in rear of the center of the line; the *lieutenants* 30 yards in rear of the centers of their platoons; the *guides* 10 yards in rear of the flank files; the *other file-closers* 10 yards in rear of their fours.

Posts of Officers and File-Closers in Skirmish Column.

264. The *officers* and *file-closers* all maintain their positions on that flank of the column which was originally the rear of the line.

*Deployments.**

265. In deploying, skirmishers always take 5 yard intervals, unless the captain wishes a greater or lesser

*Before deploying, the arms are habitually brought to a *right shoulder*. (¶ 259.)

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interval; he then instructs the sets of fours, and also the files, the number of yards interval to take between fours and between files, before giving the commands for deployments.

Always deploy on No. 4.

266. The guide of a line of skirmishers is habitually *center*, but it may be either right or left.

In marching, the men are not required to keep step, but they must keep their intervals and the general alignment.

267. *To the front.* Being in line, the captain commands:

1. *As skirmishers*, 2. *On the left* (*right*, or *center*) *four take intervals*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Skirmishers*, 5. HALT; or, 4. *Deploy*, 5. MARCH, 6. *Guide left* (*right*, or *center*).

At the *third* command, the designated four move straight to the front with guide left; (the guide of the center four is also left for deployment on that four;) the other fours make a partial wheel to the right, the fours on the flank making more than a half-wheel; after wheeling, each four moves forward until its left file, who is the guide, is 20 yards from the left file of the set next on its left, then it wheels on a line parallel to the front of the left four and moves forward.

At the word *halt*, given when the designated four has advanced about 20 yards, it deploys, *i. e.*, number four stands fast, the others of the set (always) march by the *right* flank in double time, each halting and facing to the front when 5 yards from the man behind him; the other fours advance to the line of the designated four, then each, as it arrives, deploys as just explained; the guides and file-closers take their posts in double time as soon as the four they are with halts to deploy.*

*When deploying forward on the right four, number two is on the left of number one, number three on the left of number two, and

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To deploy while advancing, the second command *march* is given instead of *halt*, at which the fours deploy without halting, as they arrive on line with the designated four; all continuing the march.

If the command be *double time*, or the deployment be executed when marching in double time, the designated four moves to the front in quick time; the other fours march in double time, each taking the quick time on arriving on line with the designated four. (¶ 185 and 260.)

268. *By the right or left flank.* Being in line, at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *As skirmishers*, 2. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank take intervals*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Skirmishers*, 5. HALT.

At the *second* command, all face to the right; at the word *march*, the right guide places himself on the right of the right file, and both march straight to the front; the other files follow, each at 5 yards from the file next in front; when the left file has his interval, the word *halt* is given, at which the line halts, and the captain, guides and file-closers take their posts in double time; all face to the front.

In double rank, number one of the rear rank follows number four of the front rank in the first set; then comes number one of the front rank of the second set. The deployment by the left flank begins with number four of the rear rank, with the left guide on his left. (¶ 260.)

number four on the left of number three, each taking interval from the right. When deploying forward on the left or center four, number three is on the right of number four, number two on the right of number three, and number one on the right of number two, each taking interval from the left. It will be observed that in both cases the order of the numbers are identically the same, the only difference being that in the first movement the numbers take interval from the right, while in the second, intervals are taken from the left.

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269. *By the right and left flanks.* Being in line, at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *As skirmishers*, 2. *By the right and left flanks take intervals*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Right skirmishers*, 5. HALT; and 4. *Left skirmishers*, 5. HALT.

The center four and all to the right are *right skirmishers*, the rest are *left skirmishers*.

At the *second* command, the right skirmishers face to the right, the others to the left; at the word *march*, the deployment begins on both flanks, as just explained; the other commands are given as soon as intervals are taken.

When both lieutenants are present, each halts the skirmishers of his own platoon; when but one is present, he halts the skirmishers of his platoon, and the captain halts the others. (¶ 260.)

To March in Line.

270. Being in skirmish line, at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide center*, 3. MARCH,

Marching to the rear, to march to the front, the captain commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide center*.

At the word *march*, the skirmishers turn about and march to the front.

Marching by the flank, to march in line, the captain commands:

1. *By the left* (or *right*) *flank*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide center*.

To March to the Rear.

271. Being in skirmish line, the captain commands:

1. *To the rear*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide center*.

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To March by the Flank.

272. Being in skirmish line, the captain commands:

1. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank*, 2. MARCH.

To Halt.

273. Marching to the front, to the rear, or by the flank, the captain commands:

1. *Skirmishers*, 2. HALT.

At the word *halt*, halt, and face to the front.

To Change Front.

274. Being in skirmish line, the captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Forward* (or *To the rear*), 4. MARCH, 5. *Guide center;* or, 3. *Skirmishers*, 4. HALT.

The wheel is on a fixed pivot, and is continued till the *fourth* command is given.

To change front on the center, the commands are:

1. *Right* (or *Left*) *skirmishers left* (or *right*) *wheel*, 2. *Left* (or *Right*) *skirmishers to the rear, left* (or *right*) *wheel*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Skirmishers*, 5. HALT, or, 4. *Forward*, (or *To the rear*), 5. MARCH, 6. *Guide center;* or, 4. *Right* (or *Left*) *skirmishers*, 5. HALT.

At the *third* command, the skirmishers to the left of the center skirmisher face about, and all wheel on the center skirmisher as a pivot, taking intervals from him. The wheel is arrested to halt, advance, or march to the rear; or the captain may cause either the right or left skirmishers to halt in any position; or he may cause them to wheel in advance, or to the rear, according as he may desire to turn the enemy's flank or to refuse his own, as indicated by his choice of commands.

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To Change Direction.

275. The skirmish line marching by the flank, the captain commands:

1. *Column right* (or *left*); or, 1. *Column half-right* (or *half-left*), 2. MARCH.

To Extend Intervals.

276. *By the flanks.* Being in skirmish line, at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank, to (so many) yards extend intervals*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Skirmishers*, 4. HALT; or, 1. *By the right and left flanks to (so many) yards extend intervals*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Right skirmishers*, 4. and 3. *Left skirmishers*, 4. HALT.

At the word *march*, the skirmisher on the flank (or flanks) designated, faces from the center skirmisher and moves forward; the other skirmishers successively face and follow at the interval specified in the *first* command. The *fourth* command is given as soon as the intervals are all taken.

277. *To the front.* Being in skirmish line, in march, the captain commands:

1. *On right (left,* or *center) skirmisher to (so many) yards extend intervals*, 2. *Double time*, 3. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the skirmisher designated marches to the front in quick time; the others oblique from him in double time, each resuming the direct march and taking quick time upon gaining his interval from the designated skirmisher.

If marching in double time, the designated skirmisher, at the word *march*, takes the quick time, and the movement is completed as before.

If the captain commands: 4. *Skirmishers*, 5. HALT,

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during the movement, only those halt who have the prescribed interval; the others halt successively upon gaining it.

To Close Intervals.

278. *By the flanks.* Being in skirmish line, at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank to (so many) yards close intervals*, 2. MARCH; or, 1. *By the right and left flanks to (so many) yards close intervals*, 2. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the designated skirmisher stands fast, the others march by the flank, and successively halt and face to the front upon closing to the specified interval.

279. *To the front.* Being in skirmish line, in march, the captain commands:

1. *On right (left*, or *center) skirmisher to (so many) yards close intervals*, 2. *Double time*, 3. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the designated skirmisher advances in quick time; the others oblique in double time, each resuming the direct march, and taking the quick time upon gaining his interval.

If marching in double time, the designated skirmisher, at the word *march*, takes the quick time, and the movement is completed as before.

If the captain commands: 4. *Skirmishers*, 5. HALT, during the movement, only those halt who have closed to the prescribed interval; the others halt successively upon closing.

The Firings.

280. After the command *commence firing* has been given, the firing is kept up, except when marching in double time, whether the line advances, retires, or

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marches by the flank, or halts, till the command *cease firing* is given. (¶ 137 and 259.)

281. Being in skirmish line, at a halt, or marching to the front, to the rear, or by the right flank, the captain commands:

1. *Commence*, 2. FIRING, 3. *Cease*, 4. FIRING.

At the *second* command, the odd numbers aim, kneel, and fire; as soon as the odd numbers drop their pieces to the first position of load, the even numbers kneel, aim, and fire, after which each skirmisher fires independently of the others, kneeling each time.

At the *fourth* command, the pieces are reloaded, and intervals regained, if lost.

If marching by the left flank, the even numbers fire first.

When not at a halt, the skirmishers always halt to fire, kneel where the ground is favorable, and they must always fire to the front, *i. e.*, towards the enemy; they reload while marching.

If the command *commence firing*, has been given before the commands to advance, to retire, or to march by the flank, are given, the *first* and *second* commands are omitted; the skirmishers fire independently, except when marching by the flank, then the odd and even numbers alternate in firing, and the skirmishers take care never to pass each other.*

*Experiment has demonstrated that a skirmish line, marching by the right flank, does more rapid and effective work than the same line marching under opposite conditions. This fact results from the greater facility in aiming when firing to the left, while in firing to the right each man, before kneeling, has to turn around in order to point his piece in the direction of the object to be fired at. Again, if skirmishers conformed to the requirements of the Tactics, which direct that in firing while marching by the flank the men are not allowed to pass each other, the columns which they are required to protect soon become completely uncovered.

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To Rally.

282. The bayonets, if worn, are fixed at the first command to rally, and unfixed at the first command to deploy; skirmishers rally and deploy at a run.

283. In the rally by fours, the reserve, if threatened, forms a circle around its commander and opens fire as explained for the fours. (¶ 262.)

In the rally by company, if there be strong ground at hand, it hastens to it, and takes measures to defend itself; otherwise it advances to the line and forms part of the circle.

284. Being in skirmish line, at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Rally by fours*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Deploy*, 4. MARCH.

At the *second* command, the men in each four place themselves in their order in a circle around number four and commence firing, toward the front as near as practicable. The captain and file-closers place themselves within the nearest fours. (¶282–3.)

No. 3 goes to the right of No. 4, No. 2 to the right of No. 3, and No. 1 to the right of No, 2.

If desired, the captain may command: 1. *Charge*, 2. BAYONETS, while rallied by fours; at the *fourth* command, the men stop firing and resume their places on the skirmish line. If the command *commence firing* has been given before the rally, the firing is resumed after deploying.

If in double rank, the rally is around number four of the front rank, the front-rank men forming to his right and rear, the rear-rank men to his left and rear.

284½. 1. *Commence*, 2. FIRING, should be given after the rally, unless it was given before.

285. Being in skirmish line, at a halt, the captain commands:

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1. *Rally by company*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Deploy*, 4. MARCH.

At the *second* command, all the skirmishers rally on the center skirmisher, those to his right forming in a semi-circle to his right and rear; those to his left complete the circle by forming a semi-circle to his left and rear. The center skirmisher, and those first approaching him, elevate their muskets, to indicate the point on which the rally is to be made; commence firing toward the front, as near as practicable. The captain and file-closers take post within the circle.

If desired, the captain may command: 1. *Charge*, 2. BAYONETS, while rallied by company.

At the *fourth* command, the men stop firing and resume their places on the skirmish line. If the command *commence firing* had been given before the rally, the firing is resumed, after deploying. (¶ 282–3.)

If in double rank, in rallying, the rear-rank men form behind their front-rank men.

The Assembly.

286. The assembly may be executed either from a halt, advancing, or retiring, and on the right, left, or center skirmisher.

The command *cease firing* should be given before the commands for the assembly.

287. Being in skirmish line, at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Assemble on right (left*, or *center) skirmisher*, 2. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the designated skirmisher stands fast and comes to *support arms;* the others face toward and close upon him, and form in their order, in line; each skirmisher *supports arms* upon taking his place in ranks. The reserve at the same time rejoins the company, and the officers and sergeants take their posts as before deployment.

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If advancing in double time, or in quick time and the command be *double time*, the designated skirmisher marches in quick time; the others oblique toward him in double time, and, upon closing, take quick time, forming in line, arms at a *right shoulder*.

If marching to the rear, the company assembles as when marching in advance; the assembly completed, the company is halted and faced about.

If marching in advance, the reserve rejoins the company in double time; if to the rear, it halts and rejoins the company upon its approach. (¶ 262.)

If in double rank, and assembled facing to the front, the rear-rank men form in rear of their front-rank men, but if assembled while marching to the rear, they form in front of their front-rank men.

Remarks.

288. If, in extending intervals, it is desired that one company should occupy the ground previously occupied by two, the extension will be made immediately in rear of the company to be relieved, which retires as soon as the extension is completed.

To cause two companies to occupy the ground previously occupied by one, the new company deploys so as to finish its movement about 20 yards in rear of the line it is to occupy, and the men successively move upon that line as they are unmasked by the men of the old company, which closes intervals to the right or left.

When a company is to be relieved, the captain is advised of the intention, which he immediately communicates to the line.

The new company executes its deployment so as to finish the movement about 20 yards in rear of the line, and then advances rapidly to the old line, or a few yards beyond it, and halts; the new line being established, the old company retires and assembles.

If the skirmishers to be relieved are marching to the

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rear, the company which is to relieve them, if not already deployed, is deployed by the flank; the old company, after having passed the new line, assembles as explained.

VI. — Camping.

289. In selecting a site for a camp, choose one convenient to water, wood, and grass — if possible, see that these are of easy access, for it is very tiring to men after a long march to have great distances to go for water, wood, etc., as the first sanitary condition is that men should have rest.

There are several methods of forming a camp — for instance, the men's tents may be pitched in line, with their officers' tents in rear of them; or, the command may be divided into four parts, of about equal strength, and the men's tents of each part be pitched on one side of a rectangle, with their officers' tents in rear of them; or, the tents may be pitched in column of companies or divisions, with the company officers' tents in line parallel to the flank of the column facing the men's tents; the tent of the captain of each company on the right or left of his lieutenant's tent, according as the officers are on the right or left flank of the column. The first-sergeant's tent, on the flank of the company, toward the officers' tent. When practicable, the tents of the field and staff, in line parallel to those of the company officers; the colonel opposite the center of the column, lieutenant colonel and major on his right, the adjutant on the left of the colonel; the other staff officers on the left of the adjutant. The tents of the non-commissioned staff in rear of the tents of the staff.

The kitchens of the men in line on the flank opposite the company officers; the sinks (water-closets) for the men outside of the line of kitchens. The kitchens of the officers in rear of their tents; the sinks for the officers in rear of the line of tents of the field and staff.

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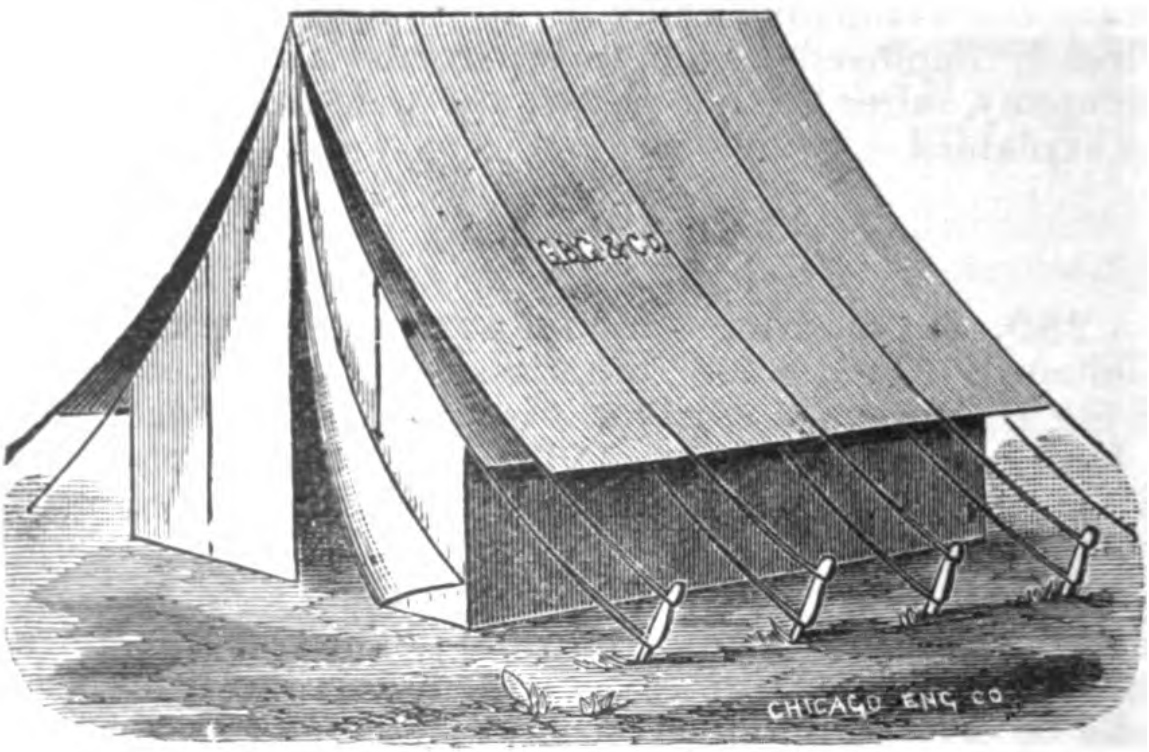
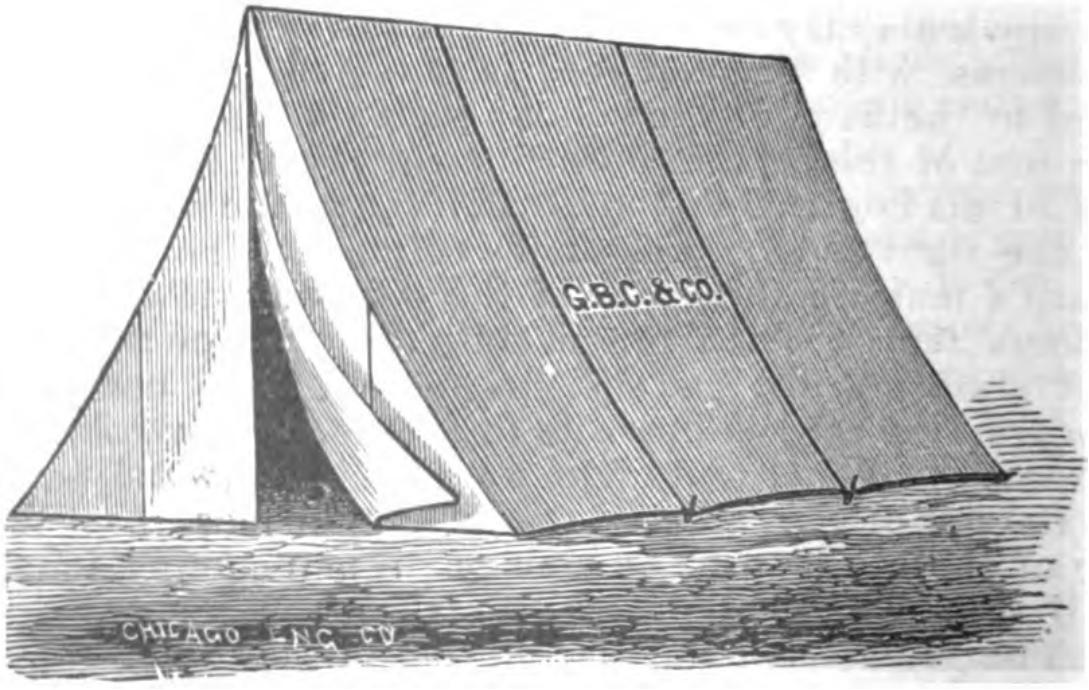


"WALL TENT," WITH "FLY."



"COMMON," OR "A" TENT.

Tents of *any size*, flags of silk or bunting, camp colors, camp cots and stools, rope of best quality, for sale by GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO., 202 to 208 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

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The positions of the color line, guard tents, sutler's tent, horses, and baggage wagons, are prescribed by the commanding officer.

The distance between the lines of company tents, the distance of the line of company officers' tents from the flank or the column, and other distances, are prescribed by the commanding officer.

As soon as practicable, shallow ditches should be made around each tent, and sinks dug.

290. The following are the dimensions of army tents, viz: A *shelter* tent (the poles of which are made in sections) holds 4 men. A *common*, or "A" tent, holds 6 men; it is 6 feet 10 inches in height, 8 feet 4 inches in width, and 6 feet 10 inches long. A *wall* tent is used by officers; the captain has one, and his two lieutenants have one together. It is 8 feet 6 inches in height, 9 feet long by 9 feet wide; the walls are 3 feet 6 inches high, and from the top of the wall to the ridge pole is 6 feet 10 inches. This tent has a "fly" to go over it. To pitch this tent, place the ridge pole on the ground, approximately beneath its place when in position, take one step from each end; from these points take four steps on each side at right angles to the ridge poles. These points determine the places for the corner pegs. A *hospital* tent is 14 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 11 feet high, with a wall 4½ feet high. This tent also has a "fly." (Page 132.)

VII. — Honors, Salutes, Etc.

291. The *national salute* is determined by the number of States composing the Union, at the rate of one gun for each State; and is fired at noon on the anniversary of the Independence of the United States, at each military post or camp provided with artillery.

The salute of a national flag is 21 guns.

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The national or regimental colors passing a guard or other armed body, are saluted, the trumpets sounding or drums beating a march.

The following officers are received with standards and colors dropping, officers and troops saluting, and the bands, trumpets or field-music playing, and by an artillery salute of a certain number of guns, as indicated in each case:

The President, music: the President's March; salute: 21 guns. (¶ 292 and 297.)

A Sovereign or Chief Magistrate of any foreign country, and Members of a Royal Family, are received with the compliments due to the President.

The Vice President, or President *pro tem.* of the Senate, music: the General's March; salute: 19 guns.

The General, music: the General's March; salute: 17 guns.

Members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a Committee of Congress officially visiting a military post, and Governors in their respective States and Territories, are received with the compliments due to the General.

The Lieutenant-General, music: trumpets sounding 3 flourishes, or drums beating 3 ruffles; salute: 15 guns.

American and foreign Envoys or Ministers are received with the compliments due to a Lieutenant-General.

A Major-General, music: 2 flourishes or 2 ruffles; salute: 13 guns.

Ministers resident accredited by the United States, are received with the compliments due to a Major-General.

A Brigadier-General, music: 1 flourish or 1 ruffle; salute: 11 guns.

Charge d'affairs are received with the compliments due to a Brigadier-General.

Consuls-General accredited to the United States, music: 1 flourish or 1 ruffle; salute: 9 guns.

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An officer assigned to duty according to brevet rank is entitled to the compliments prescribed for the grade to which he is assigned.

Officers of foreign services, visiting any post or station, are entitled to the compliments due to their rank.

Officers of Marines, and officers of Volunteers and Militia *in the service of the United States*, receive the compliments due to their relative rank.

Officers of the Navy are received with the compliments due to their assimilated rank, which is as follows:

Admiral,	General.
Vice-Admiral,	Lieutenant-General.
Rear-Admiral,	Major-General.
Commodore,	Brigadier-General.
Captain,	Colonel.
Commander,	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Lieutenant-Commander,	Major.
Lieutenant,	Captain,
Junior Lieutenant,	First Lieutenant.
Ensign,	Second Lieutenant.

292. Salutes are fired only between sunrise and sunset, and, as a rule, never on Sunday. The national colors must always be displayed at the time of firing salutes. (¶ 291.)

Field guns should have intervals of 5 seconds between discharges; siege guns, 8; and guns of heavier calibre, 10.

As a rule, a personal salute is fired only when the personage entitled to it enters the post, but the President, on both his arrival and departure from a military post, or when passing in the vicinity, is saluted, and no other personal salute is fired in his presence.

A general officer is saluted but once a year at each post, and only when notice of his intention to visit the post has been given. When several persons, each of whom is entitled to a salute, arrive together at a post,

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the one highest in rank or position is alone saluted. If they arrive successively, each is saluted in turn.

293. It is the custom of foreign ships of war, on entering a harbor, or in passing in the vicinity of a fortification, to hoist at the fore the flag of the country in whose waters they are, and to salute it. On the completion of the salute to the flag, a salute of 21 guns is to be promptly returned by the nearest fort or battery. If there be several forts or batteries in sight, or within six miles of each other, the principal one only will return the salute. United States vessels return salutes to the flags in United States waters only where there is no fort or battery to do so. United States vessels do not salute United States forts or posts.

When a civil functionary entitled to a salute arrives at a military post, the commanding officer meets or calls upon him as soon as practicable. The commanding officer will tender him a review, provided the garrison of the place is not less than four batteries of artillery, or their equivalent of other troops.

When an officer entitled to a salute visits a post within his own command, the troops are paraded and he receives the honor of a review, unless he directs otherwise.

When a salute is to be given an officer junior to another present at a post, the senior will be notified to that effect by the commanding officer.

Military or naval officers, of whatever rank, arriving at a military post or station, are expected to call upon the commanding officer.

Under no circumstances is the flag of a military post dipped by way of salute or compliment.

294. The interchange of official compliments and visits between foreign military or naval officers and the authorities of a military post are international in character.

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In all cases it is the duty of the commandant of a military post, without regard to his rank, to send a suitable officer to offer civilities and assistance to a vessel-of-war (foreign or otherwise) recently arrived.

After such offer, it is the duty of the commanding officer of the vessel to send a suitable officer to acknowledge such civilities, and request that a time be specified for his reception by the commanding officer of the post.

The commanding officer of a military post, after the usual offer of civilities, is always to receive the first visit without regard to rank. The return visit by the commanding officer of the military post is made the following day, or as soon after as practicable.

295. When a military commander officially visits a vessel of war, he gives notice of his visit to the vessel previously thereto, or sends an officer to the gangway to announce his presence, if such notice has not been given. He is then received at the gangway by the commander of the vessel, and is accompanied there on leaving by the same officer. The officer who is sent with the customary offer of civilities is met at the gangway of the vessel-of-war by the officer-of-the-deck; through the latter he is presented to the commander of the vessel, with whom it is his duty to communicate.

A vessel-of-war is approached and boarded by commissioned officers by the starboard side and gangway, when there are gangways on each side.

In entering a boat, the *junior* goes first, and other officers according to rank; in leaving a boat, the *senior* goes first. The latter is to acknowledge the salutes which are given at the gangway of naval vessels.

Naval vessels fire personal salutes to officers entitled to them when the boat containing the officer to be saluted has cleared the ship. It is an acknowledgment for his boat to "lie on her oars" from the first until the last gun of the salute, and for the officer saluted to uncover, then at the conclusion "give way."

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The exchange of official visits between the commanding officers of a post and vessel, opens the door to both official and social courtesies among the other officers.

Escorts of Honor for Personages of Distinction.

296. The escort is formed in line, the center opposite the personage to be conducted, with an interval near the center of the line to receive him and his staff, the band 12 yards on the flank of the escort toward which it will march. On his approach, he is received with the compliments due his rank. When he has taken his place in the line, the escort is formed into column and takes up the march. On leaving the escort, line is formed, and the same compliments are paid as before. (¶ 291.)

When the position of the escort is at a considerable distance from the point where the person is to be received, as, for instance, where a court-yard or wharf intervenes, a double line of sentinels is posted from that point to the escort, facing inward; the sentinels successively salute as he passes, and are then relieved and join the escort.

An officer is appointed to attend him, to bear such communications as he may have to make to the commander of the escort.

Escorts of Honor for Visiting Military Organizations.

When one military organization receives another, as at a railroad depot, the escort is drawn up in line (with the band on its right), on the left hand side of the street, near the sidewalk, so that the arriving organization may pass it from its right. As the visiting organization passes, its commander brings it to a *carry*, the officers saluting (¶ 159). The escort stands at a *present* (¶ 110 and 159) while the visiting organization passes. The visiting organization forms *on right into line* (¶ 221 and 256), dresses back to the sidewalk, and *presents*

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arms as the escort passes. The escort resumes the carry after it is passed, and then breaks into column of fours (¶ 213) or platoons (¶ 245), changes direction to the left (¶ 218 or 251), and marches, band in front, arms at a carry, officers saluting, past the visiting organization. The visiting organization stands at a *present* till passed, when it breaks from the right to march to the left, as explained for the escort, and follows the escort.

Upon arriving near the point of dismissal, the escort forms line to the left (¶ 221 or 255), dresses back to the sidewalk, and presents arms as the visiting organization passes it. The visiting organization forms line to its left, after which both organizations are dismissed. (¶ 202.)

The escort usually conducts the visiting organization to the railroad station upon its departure, and the same courtesies are extended as upon its arrival.

Funeral Honors.

297. On the receipt of official intelligence of the death of the President, at any post or camp, the commanding officer shall, on the following day, cause a gun to be fired at every half hour, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. When posts are contiguous, the firing will take place at the post only commanded by the superior officer.

On the day of the interment of the General, a gun will be fired every half hour from sunrise till the procession moves.

When the funeral of an officer entitled, when living, to a salute, takes place at or near a military post, minute guns are fired while the remains are being borne to the place of interment: but the number of such guns is not to exceed that which the officer was entitled to as a salute when living. After the remains are deposited in the grave, a salute corresponding to the rank of the deceased officer will be fired in addition to three salvos of artillery or three volleys of musketry. (¶ 291.)

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In the event of a flag-officer of the navy, whether of the United States or of a foreign country, dying afloat, and the remains are brought ashore, minute-guns are fired from the ship while the body is being conveyed to the shore. If it be in the vicinity of a military post, the flag of the latter is displayed at half-staff, and minute guns are fired from the post while the procession is moving from the landing place. These minnte-guns are not to exceed in number that which the officer was entitled to as a salute while living.

During the funeral of a civil functionary entitled, when living, to a salute, the flag is displayed at half-staff, and minute-guns fired as before; but neither salute nor salvos are fired after the remains are deposited in the grave.

On the death of an officer at a military post, the flag is displayed at half-staff, and kept so, between the hours of reveille and retreat, till the last salvo or volley is fired over the grave, or, if the remains are not interred at the post, till they are removed therefrom.

During the funeral of an enlisted man, the flag is displayed at half-staff, and is hoisted to the top after the last volley or gun is fired.

All military posts in sight, or within six miles of each other, display their flags at half-staff upon the occasion of any one of them doing so. This rule is observed toward a vessel-of-war.

When the flag is displayed at half-staff, it is first hoisted to the top of the staff, then lowered to that position; it is hoisted to the top before finally lowering it.

298. The following should constitute funeral escorts: For the *general*, a regiment of infantry, battalion of cavalry, and 2 batteries of artillery; a *lieutenant-general*, a regiment of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and a battery of artillery; a *major-general*, a regiment of infantry, 2 troops of cavalry, and a battery of artillery; a *brigadier-general*, a regiment of infantry, a

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troop of cavalry, and a platoon of artillery; a *colonel*, a regiment; a *lieutenant-colonel*, 6 companies; a *major*, 4 companies; a *captain*, 1 company; *subaltern* (lieutenant), half a company; *non-commissioned staff officer*, and a *sergeant*, 16 privates, commanded by a sergeant; *corporal*, 12 privates, commanded by a corporal; *private*, 8 privates, commanded by a corporal.

For Light Artillery—a *colonel*, 12 pieces; a *lieutenant-colonel*, or *major*, 8 pieces; a *captain*, 6 pieces; a subaltern, 2 pieces; an enlisted man, 1 piece. The caissons need not accompany the pieces, if not convenient.

An officer's escort, when practicable, is commanded by an officer of the same grade.

At the funeral of an officer, as many others in the command, according to the rank of the deceased, as can be conveniently spared from other duties, will join in the procession in uniform, and with side-arms, *i. e.*, sword. The funeral of an enlisted man will be attended, in like manner, by the enlisted men of the regiment or company, with side-arms, *i. e.*, accoutrements. All joining in the procession follow the coffin in the order of their rank.

The escort is armed, and the drums will be covered with black crape or thin black serge.

Six pall-bearers will be selected from the grade of the deceased, or from those next higher or lower in rank. If a commissioned officer, the coffin is borne by six non-commissioned officers; if a non-commissioned officer, or private, by six privates.

The usual badge of mourning is a piece of black crape, 4 inches wide, sewed around the sleeve, and worn on the left arm above the elbow on both the dress coat and blouse, and also a piece of black crape tied on the sword hilt.

For the President, mourning is worn six months; for the Vice-President, general officers, and other persons of distinction, there are no definite periods prescribed;

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for a colonel, and other officers below his rank, and for enlisted men, mourning is worn 30 days.

Family mourning may be worn by officers on the left arm, but not on the sword hilt.

298½. The trumpeters or field-music sound a march, flourishes, or ruffles, according to the rank of the deceased, whenever arms are *presented*, after which the band plays an appropriate air. (¶ 291.)

The escort is formed in line, at a carry, bayonets unfixed, the center opposite the place where the coffin is, with the band on that flank of the escort toward which it is to march. Upon the approach of the coffin, the commander commands *present arms;* the band plays an appropriate air; the officer commands *carry arms;* the coffin is taken to the flank of the escort opposite the music; the officer then gives the necessary commands to form the escort into column of companies, platoons, fours, twos, or files, and halts. The procession is now formed in the following order: 1. *Music*, 2. *Escort*, 3. *Clergy* and *Surgeon*, 4. *Remains* and *pall bearers*, 5. *Mourners*, including members of the former command of the deceased, 6. *Distinguished persons*, according to rank, 7. *Delegations*, 8. *Societies*, 9. *Citizens*. All being ready to move, the commander of the escort commands *reverse arms*, *forward*, *common time*, *march*, and announces the guide if necessary (¶ 128 and 164); the band plays a solemn air; the center of the column having arrived opposite the grave, the music ceases, and line is formed facing it, the officer giving the necessary commands to the escort; the remains are next placed over the grave, the officer commands *present arms*, and the band plays a solemn air, after which the officer commands *carry arms*, gives direction to have the coffin lowered into the grave, then commands *rest on arms*.

The clergy conducts the funeral services, and when through, the officer commands *carry arms, with blank cartridge load;* he then gives the necessary commands

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for the escort to fire three rounds of blank cartridges (¶ 138), with the muzzles of the pieces elevated; the officer then commands *carry arms*, and gives the necessary commands to reform column and halt. All being ready to move, the officer commands *forward march*, announcing the guide, if necessary; the arms are no longer reversed; the band does not play till it leaves the enclosure, and then it strikes up a quick-step. The escort marches to the point it started from, and is then dismissed.

When the distance to the place of interment is considerable, the escort, after having left the camp or garrison, may march in route step until it approaches the burial ground, when it is called to attention, the officers and men *reverse arms* at the word attention. The music ceases while at route step. (¶ 128, 161, and 227.)

In marching to the cemetery, the trumpeters of the artillery and cavalry may alternate, in playing, with the band of infantry.

When the escort is composed of more than one arm of the service, it is formed with the cavalry on the right, the artillery next, and then the infantry.

If the funeral be for a mounted officer, his horse, in mourning caparison, follows the hearse. Should the entrance to the cemetery prevent the hearse from accompanying the escort till the latter halts at the grave, the column is halted at the entrance long enough to take the remains from the hearse, when the column is again put in march. The cavalry and artillery, when unable to enter the enclosure, wheel out of the column, face it, and salute the remains as they pass. When necessary to escort the remains from the quarters of the deceased to the church, before the funeral service, arms are *presented* upon receiving the remains at the quarters, and, also, as they are borne into the chapel. The commanding officer, previous to the funeral, gives the clergyman and pall-bearers all needful directions.

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299. For other honors, see ¶ 32 to 34, 127, and 149 to 184.

VIII.—Inspection.

Inspection of a Separate Company.

300. Being in line, at a halt, at a carry (¶ 189), upon the approach of the inspector, the company remains at a carry while the captain salutes the inspector. The inspector salutes and directs: *Prepare your company for inspection*, or, *Prepare your company for inspection and muster*, as the case may be. The captain then commands:

1. *Rear open order*, 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT, 4. *Order*, 5. ARMS, 6. *Inspection*, 7. ARMS, 8. *Open*, 9. BOXES.

The ranks are opened as explained in ¶ 196, and the inspection conducted as explained in ¶ 131 and 165.*

The captain, after giving the *seventh* command, faces to the front, at a carry, and as soon as inspected, returns sword and accompanies the inspector on his left and rear; the lieutenants, when the inspector begins the inspection of the front rank, face about and stand *in place rest;* the arms, accoutrements, and dress of each soldier having been minutely inspected, the captain returns to his post at open order, draws sword, faces to the left, and gives the *eighth* and *ninth* commands (¶ 133); he then faces to the front, returns sword, and goes with the inspector again. (¶ 196½.)

When blanket bags are not worn,† this ends the inspection of arms, accoutrements, etc.; the inspector directs the captain: *Dismiss the company for inspection of*

* A sergeant in command of a company, when ranks are open for inspection, takes the post prescribed for the first sergeant. (¶ 192.)

† After the boxes are inspected, the lieutenants come to attention, then *carry arms*, *about face*, and *order arms*.

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quarters; the captain again takes post at open order, and draws sword as before, then closes ranks, marches the company to its parade ground, instructs the company: *Prepare for inspection of quarters;* then directs the first sergeant: *Dismiss the company.* (¶ 202.) The men put up their rifles and stand with their hats, white gloves, and accoutrements on, in front of their respective bunks; the officers go to the captain's office, (usually the first sergeant's room); in camp, the men stand in front of their respective tents, and the officers go to the captain's tent. The inspector goes to the captain's office or tent (¶ 168); all of the officers and the first sergeant, except those who may be excused by the inspector, accompany him on his visits to each squad room of the company; the first sergeant steps in the door first and commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION, at which the men come to attention, but do not salute. When the inspector leaves the squad room the inspection in that room is ended.

When blanket bags are worn,* after the inspection of boxes, the captain, facing to the left, at his post, at open order, commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Close order*, 4. MARCH, 5. *Order*, 6. ARMS, 7. STACK, 8. ARMS, 9. LAY ON LOOSE PIECES, 10. *Backward*, 11. *Guide right*, 12. MARCH, 13. *Company*, 14. HALT, 15. *Unsling*, 16. BLANKET BAGS, 17. *Open*, 18. BLANKET BAGS.

At the word *unsling*, each man makes a half face to the right, and unfastens the hook of the right strap by seizing the D ring with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, passed under the blanket bag; he then unhooks the strap with the right hand, and unslings the blanket bag by passing the right fore-arm over the head; at the same time he faces to the front, and standing erect, holds it by the straps in front of the knees. At the command *blanket bag*, he places the bag on the ground against the toes, the straps underneath, the over-

* After the blanket bags are inspected, the lieutenants come to attention, then *carry arms*, *about face*, and *order arms*.

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coat outward, and then stands at attention; at the *seventh* command he opens the bag, turning the flap from him, resting it on the overcoat; he then stands at attention.

After the bags are inspected the captain, at his post, commands: 1. *Repack*, 2 BLANKET BAGS, 3. SLING, 4. BLANKET BAGS, 5. *Forward*, 6. *Guide right*, 7. MARCH, 8. *Company*, 9. HALT, 10. TAKE, 11. ARMS, 12. *Carry*, 13. ARMS.

At the *second* command, each soldier repacks and fastens up his bag, leaving it in the same position as before opening it, then stands at attention. At the word *sling*, each man grasps the unhooked (right) strap with the right hand, the hooked left strap with the left hand, back of left hand to the right, raises the bag, and, standing erect, makes a half face to the right. At the *fourth* command, he swings the blanket bag over the shoulders, passing the left arm through the hooked strap, and carrying the right hand strap over the head. He then brings this strap down over the right shoulder, makes a half face to the left, and hooks the strap with the right hand, holding the D with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand passed under the bag; each man then stands at attention,

This ends the inspection of arms, accoutrements, etc., and the company is marched to its parade ground and dismissed for inspection of quarters as before.

In double rank, when blanket bags are worn, after the inspection of boxes, the captain, after giving the command, commands: 9. LAY ON LOOSE PIECES, 10. *Carry*, 11. ARMS, 12. *Rear open order*, 13. MARCH, 14. *Front rank*, 15. ABOUT, 16. FACE, 17. UNSLING, 18. BLANKET BAGS, 19. *Open*, 20. BLANKET BAGS, 21. *Repack*, 22. BLANKET BAGS, 23. *Sling*, 24. BLANKET BAGS, 25. *Front rank*, 26. ABOUT, 27. FACE, 28. *Close order*, 29. MARCH, 30. TAKE, 31. ARMS, 32. *Carry*, 33. ARMS.

Both times, after the men of the front rank face about, they step forward one short step. (¶ 46.)

The inspection of dress and general appearance, as

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prescribed in the form of inspection of a battalion, is dispensed with in the inspection of a separate company.

300½. An officer sent on inspection duty by a general officer is authorized to give orders to his seniors in matters pertaining to drill, inspection, etc.

Inspection of a Battalion..

301. Being in line, at a halt, at a carry (¶ 189), upon the approach of the inspector, the colonel commands: 1. *Companies right wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Rear open order*, 4. MARCH, 5. *Field and staff to the front*, 6. MARCH, 7. *Order*, 8. ARMS, 9. *In place*, 10. REST.

At the *second* command, the companies wheel to the right as explained in ¶ 205, each captain* commanding: 1. *Company*, 2. HALT, 3. *Left*, 4. DRESS, 5. FRONT, and then takes post 2 yards in front of the center of his company. At the *third* command the markers place themselves in rear of the *color guard;* the adjutant on the left of it, and commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide left;* at the *fourth* command, each captain, after superintending the movement of his company as explained in ¶ 196, commands: 6. FRONT, then faces to the front; the adjutant repeats this command of the colonel, and conducts the color guard to the head of the column, and posts it 12 yards in front of the center of the leading company, and then brings it to rear open order; the left guide of the color company remains with his company, and takes post on its left. The drum-major conducts the band, passing by the right flank of the battalion, to the rear of the column, and posts it, facing to the front, 12 yards in rear of the rear company.

At the *sixth* command, the commissioned officers (dismounted) thus designated, form in the order of rank from right to left, field officers on the right, on a line equal to the front of the column, 6 yards in front of the

*See foot-note to ¶ 300.

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color-guard; the non-commissioned staff form in a similar manner, 3 yards in rear of the field officers. The colonel, seeing the movement executed, takes post on the right of the lieutenant-colonel, and awaits the approach of the inspecting officer. Such field and staff officers as may be superior in rank to the inspector, do not take post in front of the column, but accompany the inspecting officer.

The field and staff return their swords as soon as inspected, the colonel commands: 7. *Order*, 8. ARMS, and the inspector, accompanied by these officers, passes down the open column, looking at every rank, front and rear. When they reach the rear of the column, the colonel commands: 9. *In place*, 10. REST.

The inspector, commencing at the head of the column, proceeds to make a minute inspection of the non-commissioned staff, color-guard, and the several companies in succession. The adjutant gives the necessary commands for the inspection of the color-guard. The non-commissioned staff and color-guard may be dismissed as soon as inspected. (The color-bearer takes command of the color-guard, and keeps his place in it.)

As the inspector successively approaches the companies, the captains command: 7. *Company*, 8. ATTENTION, 9. *Inspection*, 10. ARMS. The inspection is proceeded with, as explained in ¶ 300.

In column of several companies, the inspection of dress and general appearance may be dispensed with, (which is the case for a separate company,) the battalion being brought to an order, and in place rest, as soon as the field and staff have been inspected; some of the rearmost companies, after the inspection of dress and general appearance, may be permitted to stack arms and break ranks, until just before the inspector approaches them, when they *take arms*, and resume their position. (¶ 135 and 136.)

The band plays during the inspection of the com-

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panies, and is brought to rear open order by the drum-major on the approach of the inspector. Each man, as the inspector approaches him, raises his instrument in front of the body, reverses it so as to show both sides, and then returns it to its former position.

301½. Officers of the *general staff* attend all inspections, form in line according to rank on the left of the colonel and 3 yards in his rear. They stand fast during the ceremony; the colonel may direct one or more of them to accompany him.

With non-commissioned officers no distinction is made as to whether they are regimental or of the general staff; all take posts as prescribed. Acting rank confers no position prejudicial to actual rank.

IX. — Muster.

Muster of a Separate Company.

302. All stated musters of a company are (when practicable) preceded by a minute and careful *inspection.*

303. Being in line, at a halt, at a carry, bayonets unfixed, upon intimation of the mustering officer, the captain commands:

1. *Rear open order*, 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT, 4. *Support*, 5. ARMS, 6. ATTENTION TO MUSTER, 7. *Carry*, 8. ARMS, 9. *Close order*, 10. MARCH.

At the *sixth* command, the captain returns sword, and hands a roll of his company, and a list of absentees, to the mustering officer. The mustering officer then calls over the names on the roll; each man, as his name is called, distinctly answers *Here*, and brings his piece to a *carry*, and then to an *order arms*. The captain

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then closes ranks, and marches his company to its quarters and dismisses it.

After muster, the presence of the men reported in the hospital and on guard is verified by the mustering officer, who is accompanied by the company commander.

Muster of a Battalion.

304. The muster of a battalion should be preceded by a *review*, and then by an *inspection*.

305. Being in column of companies, at a halt, at a carry, bayonets unfixed, the mustering officer begins the muster with the head of the column; each company is mustered as just explained, and marched off for dismissal.

X.—Undress Parade.

306. In bad weather, (or when it is impracticable to have dress parade,) undress parade takes the place of dress parade. The companies fall in without arms (¶ 190) on their respective parade grounds; the first sergeant having reported (¶ 32) the result of the roll-call, takes post on the right; the captain, or officer superintending the roll-call, dresses the company to the right; then places himself 2 yards in front of its center, faces the company (¶ 38), commands: 1. *Parade*, 2. REST, resumes his front, and comes to parade rest (¶ 30). When all officers are required to be present, they take posts as prescribed in ¶ 192. If a non-commissioned officer is in charge of the company, he stands on the right.

The band, without instruments, falls in on its own parade ground.

The adjutant, taking post where he can see all of the companies and the band, assigns the trumpeters, or field

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music, a position, and, when all the companies and band have come to *parade rest*, he commands: *Sound off*, at which the retreat (see Trumpet Signals) is sounded, the adjutant standing at *parade rest*.

The retreat being sounded, the officer in charge of each company comes to attention, faces about, calls the company to attention, and directs the first-sergeant to dismiss it (¶ 21), after which the officer reports the result of the roll-call to the adjutant. (¶ 172.)

307. At all designated roll-calls, except dress parade, after the companies are dismissed, each officer, superintending the company roll-call, reports, to the adjutant or other officer designated by the commanding officer, the result of the roll-call; the adjutant, or officer designated, reports the result of the roll-call to the commanding officer immediately afterward if he be present, and if not, he reports to him at his next office hour.

308. When orders are to be published at undress parade, the adjutant notifies the officers commanding companies, the companies close in, and are dressed by the officers in command of them, on a company previously designated. Regard is not had to the order of rank of the captains, but, with this exception, the battalion is formed as explained in ¶ 310.

The band takes post on the right of the line, the trumpeters, or field music, in its rear.

The line being formed, the adjutant, in front of the center, and facing the line, commands: 1. *Parade*, 2. REST, 3. SOUND OFF. At the *third* command, the trumpeters, or field music, remaining in place, sound the *retreat*. The adjutant then calls the battalion to attention, publishes his orders, and commands: DISMISS YOUR COMPANIES.

The officers report the result of the roll-call to the

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adjutant, and retire, and the first sergeants march their companies to their respective parade grounds, and then dismiss them.

XI.—Undress Guard Mounting.

309. In bad weather, at night, or after long marches, undress will replace dress guard mounting. It is conducted on the same principles, except that the supernumeraries are not marched out with the details, and the first sergeants retire after reporting. The field-music replaces the band, and it sounds off standing on the right of the guard. The music may be dispensed with; the officer of the day directs the adjutant: "*March the guard to its post, Sir.*"

XII.—Formation of a Battalion.

310. For maneuvers, the battalion is generally divided into an even number of companies.

Two companies constitute a *division*.

In forming line, the companies are so posted that the senior captains may command divisions, having under them the junior captains corresponding in rank. The senior captain commands the right company, the second captain the left company, the third captain the right center, or color company, the *color-bearer* of which is a sergeant, and his post is No. 2 of the left four of his company; the left four is the *color-guard*. The color-guard does not fix bayonets.

Companies are designated *numerically* from right to left when in line, and from front to rear when in column, *first company*, *second company*, and so on. The numbers of companies change when the left is in front.

The companies to the right of the center of the battalion constitute the *right wing*; and those to the left, the *left wing*.

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Posts of Field and Staff Officers.

311. The field and staff officers should be mounted during all maneuvers; but the adjutant is on foot.

The senior officer present commands the battalion.

The *colonel's* post is 30 yards in rear, opposite the center of the battalion. This distance is reduced as the front of the battalion is diminished.

The *lieutenant-colonel* and *major* are on a line 12 yards in rear, the lieutenant-colonel opposite the center of the right wing, and the major opposite the center of the left wing.

The *adjutant* and *sergeant-major* are opposite the right and left of the battalion, 6 yards in rear. They aid the lieutenant-colonel and major respectively in their duties.

At *reviews*, *parades*, and *inspection*, the *adjutant* takes post 3 yards to the right of the line; the *sergeant-major* 3 yards to the left of it.

The *surgeon*, *quartermaster*, and other staff officers, in the order of their rank from right to left, are on the left of the colonel, and 3 yards in his rear. (¶ 868.)

In column the staff marches abreast of the center, on the flank *opposite the guide*, and at the same distance from the column as from the line. If the guide be changed, the staff, unless otherwise directed, passes by the rear of the column to the opposite flank.

In line, if the battalion wheels about by fours, the staff, unless otherwise directed, passes around either flank to the new position in rear.

In all battalion maneuvers, the staff moves to its new position, in line or column, by the shortest line, not passing between subdivisions.

The *quartermaster-sergeant*, *commissary-sergeant*, and *hospital steward*, are in the rear of the left center com-

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pany in the order of their rank from right to left, 3 yards on the right and in line with the front rank of the band.

In all battalion maneuvers the non-commissioned staff, except the sergeant-major, conforms to the movements of the band.

The staff and non-commissioned staff, except the adjutant and sergeant-major, may be excused from battalion maneuvers, except for forms of ceremony.

Posts of the Band, and Trumpeters or Field Music.

312. The *band* is formed in two or more ranks, with sufficient intervals between the files, and distances between the ranks, to permit a free use of the instruments. The drum-major is 2 yards in front of the center of the band.

The drum-major salutes by bringing his staff to a vertical position, the head of the staff up and opposite the left shoulder.

The *trumpeters*, if not with their companies, form the rear rank of the band. When the band is not present, the post of the trumpeters and their movements are the same as prescribed for the band.

In line, the band is habitually posted 12 yards in rear, the left opposite the left of the left center company, except at inspection, parade, review, and guard-mounting, when it takes post so that the left of its front rank will be 12 yards to the right of the line when formed; if the battalion wheels about by fours, the band, unless otherwise directed, passes around either flank to its position in rear.

In column, the band is 12 yards from the center of the column, on the flank opposite the guide, except at inspection (¶ 301), Review (¶ 319), and guard-mounting (¶ 320). When the battalion in column wheels about

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by fours, the band executes the counter-march;* when the battalion executes *right*, *left*, or *about face*, the band faces in the same manner. If the guide be changed, the band, unless otherwise directed, passes by the rear of the column to the opposite flank.

In all battalion maneuvers, the band moves at quick or double time, by the shortest line, to its position in line or in column, the march being so conducted as not to pass between the subdivisions, nor delay their march.

When the signals for the drum-major are not used, the band is maneuvered as explained for a squad, the command *band* being substituted for *squad*.

In marching, the different ranks of the band always dress to the right.

Markers.

313. Two markers, who carry small flags on staffs about 5 feet long, selected from the men of the color company, are used in establishing the line of battle of a battalion; they retire, at the command *guides post*, behind the flanks of the color company and accompany the file-closers. At inspection, they accompany the color-guard to the front, and are inspected with it, taking posts 2 yards from the rear rank, in rear of the right and left files. For battalion drill there are four markers, two behind each flank company, when in line.

313½. Flags for markers are furnished infantry regiments. The display of a flag and the use of a color-guard with a battalion not at regimental headquarters, is not proper.

Garrison Parade.

314. The garrison parade ground is used for pa-

*To Counter-march.—The drum-major faces the band and gives the signal. The movement is executed by the file-leaders to his right wheeling individually about to the right, and those to his left to the left; the other men of each file follow their file-leaders; the drum-major passes through the center.

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rades, inspections, guard-mountings, drills, etc., and it should be large enough for maneuvering, at the same time, all the troops at the garrison. For four companies the ground set apart for the parade should be *at least* 100 yards wide by 80 yards in depth. The parade should be free from shrubbery, level, and as even as it is possible to make it. It should be covered with grass, and the *grass cut short* when the parade is required for military purposes. Shade trees ought to be set out on the four sides of the parade.

To Form the Battalion.

315. The companies being formed on their parade grounds, *adjutant's call* is sounded, at which the adjutant and sergeant-major, the latter on the left, each covered by a marker, march to the regimental parade ground, where they post the markers, facing each other at a distance apart a little less than the front of a company; the adjutant posts the marker nearest the right of the line, the sergeant-major the one nearest the left, each standing 3 yards in rear of the marker nearest him; the markers being assured, the adjutant takes a side step to the left, the sergeant-major a side step to the right, draw swords, and face about; the adjutant then proceeds company distance toward the right of the line, the sergeant-major the same distance toward the left of the line, when they halt, face about, (¶ 38,) and again cover the markers; the line is prolonged in the right wing, by the right guides, who *precede* their companies on the line by 15 or 20 yards, and establish themselves facing the markers, each at company distance from the marker or guide in front of him; the adjutant assures the position of the right guides, placing himself in their rear as they successively arrive; the line is similarly prolonged in the left wing by the left guides, the sergeant-major assuring them in their places as they successively arrive. The guides invert their pieces in front of the center of the body, barrel to the right, the right hand below the left, the small of the stock above the head.

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There is no manual prescribed by which guides invert their places.

316. The color company is the first established, and is conducted by its captain so as to arrive from the rear parallel to the line of markers. When it arrives at 3 yards from the line, the captain halts it, places himself, facing to the front, near the left marker, and then dresses the company to the left, the breasts of the men opposite the right and left markers, resting respectively against their left and right arms; the companies of the right wing form successively from left to right, each being halted at 3 yards from the line and dressed to the left, as just explained; the left guide, at the command *halt*, returns to the line of file-closers; the companies of the left wing form successively from right to left, and dress to the right.

In forming line of two companies the right company is formed first, dressing to the left.

In all alignments, the first sergeants, when not employed to mark the line, step 1 yard to the rear, to enable the captains to dress their companies.

To enable the captain of the company on the left of the color to align his company to the right, the captain of the color company steps 1 yard forward if he be the senior, or 1 yard to the rear if he be the junior; if the senior, he steps back into line as soon as the junior captain commands *front;* the latter steps 1 yard to the rear; the first sergeant of the left center company steps 2 yards to the rear.

Each captain commands: 1. (*Such*) *company*, 2. *Support*, 3. ARMS, as soon as the captain next succeeding him in his own wing commands *front;* the flank companies *support arms* as soon as dressed. (¶ 310.)

317. Before sounding *adjutant's call*, the *band* takes a position designated by the adjutant, and marches at

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the same time as the companies to its position in line. (¶ 312.)

The *colonel* takes post facing the line, at a distance in front of the center of battalion, about equal to half its front.

The adjutant having assured the position of the right guide of the right company, faces about, marches 3 yards to the right of the line; faces to the left, moves 2 yards to the front, faces to the left and halts, and when the last company arriving on the line is brought to *support arms*, commands: 1. *Guides*, 2. POSTS.

At which, the captains,* guides, and markers take their posts in line; the first sergeants who are not employed to mark the line, step 1 yard to the rear to permit the second sergeants or markers to pass through their intervals to the line of file-closers, after which they return to their posts.

XIII. — Dress Parade.

318. The companies form on their respective parade grounds at the sounding of the *assembly* (¶ 189); each captain inspects his company by brlnging it to open order, and arms port or order arms, and passing up and down the ranks, sees that the dress and general appearance is satisfactory; the lieutenants do not take posts till after this inspection.

The companies being in place rest, the *adjutant*, (with the sergeant-major on his left, and each covered by a marker,) raises his hand for *adjutant's call;* the *band* plays in quick or double time, and, if not at its post in line, marches to it, ceasing to play when the last company arrives in line. Line is formed as explained in ¶ 310 to 317, on the garrison parade.

The *commanding officer* takes post at a convenient dis-

* In forming line, a non-commissioned officer in command of his company, places himself on its right at the command *guides posts*.

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tance in front of the center, facing the line, and while the band *sounds off*, he stands at parade rest, *with arms folded*, in which position he continues till arms are about to be presented, when he comes to attention, returns the adjutant's salute with the right hand, and directs;* "*Take your post, Sir.*" The adjutant having taken his post on his left and rear, the commanding officer draws sword and commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, and adds such exercises in the manual of arms as he may desire, concluding with *order arms;* he then directs the adjutant: "*Receive the reports, Sir,*" and returns his sword and stands at attention; after receiving the report from the adjutant, he acknowledges the salute and directs the adjutant: "*Publish the orders, Sir.*"† The commanding officer then stands at attention till the officers salute, when he gives such instructions to them as he deems necessary,‡ then acknowledges their salute and retires.

If all the *field officers and regimental staff* attend dress parade, they (except the adjutant and sergeant-major,) take posts as the line is formed. At the command *rear open order*, the lieutenant-colonel goes to the right of the line of captains, and the major to the left, and at the next command, they take post 6 yards from the line of company officers in front of the centers of their own wings of the battalion. They salute with the battalion. At the command *parade is dismissed*, they place themselves on the right and left flanks respectively of the company officers, and march to the front with them.

*The manual of arms may be omitted, in which case the commanding officer directs the adjutant: "*Receive the reports, Sir.*"

†The commanding officer may direct the adjutant: "*Publish the orders and dismiss the parade, Sir.*"

‡The colonel may direct: "*Officers, return to your posts for a review.*" At which the officers return to their posts at open order, draw sword, and come to an order. The colonel draws sword and commands: 1. *Prepare for review*, 2. *Carry*, 3. ARMS, 4. *Present*. 5. ARMS. The ceremony is then continued as explained for the Review of a Battalion. (¶ 319.)

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The other officers are on the left of the colonel, and 3 yards to his rear, during the ceremony. The *non-commissioned staff officers* are 12 yards in rear of the left center company. They are all dismounted.

The companies all being in line, at support arms, the *adjutant* conducts the ceremony by the following commands:

1. *Guides*, 2. *Posts*, 3. THE FIRST CAPTAIN BRING YOUR COMPANY TO PARADE REST, 4. SOUND OFF, 5. *Battalion*, 6. ATTENTION, 7. *Carry*, 8. ARMS, 9. *Rear open order*, 10. MARCH, 11. FRONT, 12. *Present*, 13. ARMS, 14. *Sir: the parade is formed*, 15. FIRST SERGEANTS, 16. TO THE FRONT AND CENTER, 17. MARCH, (or, 17. *Double time*, 18. MARCH,) 18. REPORT, 19. *First sergeants*, 20. *To your posts*, 21. MARCH, (or, 21. *Double time*, 22. MARCH,) 22. *Sir: All are present or accounted for*, [or, 22. *Sir: (So many) officers or enlisted men are absent*,] 23. *Attention to orders*, 24. *Sir: The orders are published*, 25. PARADE IS DISMISSED, 26. *Forward*, 27. *Guide center*, 28. MARCH, 29. *Officers*, 30. HALT.

At the *second* command,* all take their posts. At the *third* command, the *captains*, commencing on the right, successively face about and command: 1. *(Such) company*, 2. *Carry*, 3. ARMS, 4. *Order*, 5. ARMS, 6. *Parade*, 7. REST, resume their front, and take position of parade rest; the sergeant-major comes to parade rest with the last company. (¶ 310.)

At the *fourth* command, the band, commencing on the right, (¶ 312,) plays in quick time,† passing in front

* At parade a non-commissioned officer in command of his company, places himself on its right at the command, *guides posts*, and before bringing his company to *parade rest*, he steps 2 yards to the front and faces to the left; having given his commands, he faces to the left, passes through his interval 1 yard to the rear, faces about, steps into his place, and then comes to *parade rest*.

† When the line of parade is not very long, the band may play in common time; or, it may play to the left in common time, ceasing during the countermarch, upon the completion of which, without halting, it strikes up in quick time. (¶ 312, foot note.)

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of the (field officers or) captains, to the left of the line and back to its post on the right, and ceases to play; at evening parade, after the strain is finished, *retreat* is sounded by the trumpeters or field-music, the adjutant standing at parade rest; he then comes to attention, steps 2 yards to the front, faces to the left and gives the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth commands. At the *ninth* command, the first sergeants and the sergeant on the left of the battalion, (the latter inverts his piece,) step back 3 yards; the adjutant, having aligned the guides, marches to a point 3 yards in front of his post on the right, faces to the left and gives the *tenth* command, at which the ranks are opened as explained in ¶ 196 and 196½; the adjutant verifies the alignments of the officers, the rank, (or ranks,) and file-closers; he then goes to a point 2 yards in front of his post on the right, faces to the left, commands *front*, and passes in the rear of the line of company officers to the center of the battalion, turns to the right, and marches to a point midway between the line of officers and commanding officer, when he halts, faces about, commands: 12. *Present*, 13. ARMS (¶ 159), faces about, salutes the commanding officer, and reports: "*Sir! The parade is formed*," returns to a carry and takes post 3 yards to the left and 1 to the rear of the commanding officer, passing by his right and rear, and stands at a carry.*

When directed to receive the reports, the adjutant passes by the right of the commanding officer, advances toward the line, halts midway between him and the line of officers. At the *fifteenth* command, the first sergeants carry arms; at the *sixteeenth*, they step 2 yards to the front, and face toward the center; the drum-major at the same time faces to the left; at the *seventeenth* (or *eighteenth*) command, the first sergeants and the drum-

* If the commanding officer directs: "*Receive the reports, Sir,*" the adjutant faces about.

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major march to the center, and successively face to the front; the adjutant then commands: REPORT. At this command, the drum-major and the first sergeants, commencing on the right, successively salute (¶ 127 and 312), and report: the drum-major—"*Band and trumpeters*, (or *field music*), *present or accounted for*" or, "(so many) *musicians* (or *trumpeters*) *absent;*" the sergeants—"*Company* (*A*, *etc.*,) *present or accounted for*," or, "(so many) *sergeants*, *corporals*, or *privates absent.*" The reports being made, at the *twenty-first* (or *twenty-second*) command, the first sergeants and drum-major face outward, and resume their places; the first sergeants pass through their intervals 1 yard to the rear, face about, resume their posts, and then order arms.

The adjutant now faces about, salutes the commanding officer, and reports: "*Sir! all are present or accounted for*," or, "*Sir!* (so many) *officers* or *enlisted men are absent;*" the adjutant again faces about and commands: *Attention to Orders;* he then drops his sword so as to hold it suspended from the wrist by the sword knot, takes the orders from the breast of his coat, reads them, puts them back, and resumes the carry. (If there be no orders to read, omit from, "he then drops," etc.) He then announces the detail, thus: DETAIL FOR TO-MORROW: For *Officer of the Day* (Captain Smith, 1st Infantry). For *Officers of the Guard* (Lieutenants Jones, 3d Infantry, and Brown, 12th Infantry). BY ORDER OF (Colonel Reed), after which he faces about, salutes the commanding officer, and reports: "*Sir! the orders are published;*" after which, the adjutant faces about and commands: 25. PARADE IS DISMISSED.

At this command, all the officers come to a carry and return their swords, and face toward the center; the officers then step off at the same time with the adjutant, close upon the center, and successively face to the front, the two officers nearest the center preserve an interval for the adjutant, who passes through the interval 1 yard

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to the rear, when he halts and faces about; all the officers having faced to the front, the adjutant steps into his place and commands: 26. *Forward*, 27. *Guide center*, 28. MARCH. At the *twenty-eighth* command, the band plays a quick step, and the officers march to the front, and when at 6 yards from the commanding officer, the adjutant commands: 30. HALT. At which the music ceases, the officers halt and salute with the right hand; the hands remain at the visor till the salute is acknowledged, and drop at the same time with the hand of the commanding officer; the sergeant-major returns sword, and retires; the officers disperse.

As soon as the officers disperse, the band plays in quick or double time; the first sergeants come to a carry, step 3 yards to the front, face to the left, and close the ranks of their respective companies (¶ 196); the third sergeant of each company places himself on the right of the front rank, the first sergeants then march their companies to the company parade-grounds, where they are dismissed, the band continuing to play till the companies clear the garrison parade ground.

318½. This form is applicable to a mixed command, which is first, infantry on the right, next artillery, then dismounted cavalry.

As the battalion is formed, *regimental staff officers* take post according to rank, and draw swords at 1 yard apart, on the right of the adjutant (¶ 311), and 1 yard from him. At the *second* command of 1. *Rear open order*, 2. MARCH, the staff officers step forward and dress up on the line of company officers. At the command *parade is dismissed*, they come to a carry, return swords, face toward the center, etc., as explained for company officers. The regimental non-commissioned staff form in a similar manner on the left of the sergeant major; they return swords and retire with him.

For street parade the staff marches as in review (¶ 319).

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On dress parade, the color-bearer should, with the staff, execute the order, parade rest, and carry, to correspond with motions of the manual of arms.

In forming line at dress parade of two companies the formation is central and the captain of the first company should dress it to the left.

XIV.—Review of a Battalion.

319. The adjutant instructs the drum-major where the column will change direction, (¶ 206, 310 to 317,) and marks a post for the reviewing officer.

The field and staff are dismounted at review, unless the reviewing officer be mounted. (¶ 311.)

Being in line;* the colonel, in front, commands:

1. *Prepare for review*, 2. *Rear open order*, 3. MARCH, 4. FRONT, 5. *Present*, 6. ARMS, 7. *Carry*, 8. ARMS, 9. *Close order*, 10. MARCH, 11. *Companies right wheel*, 12. MARCH, 13. *Pass in review*, 14. *Forward*, 15. *Guide Right*, 16. MARCH, 17. *Guide left*, 18. *Left into line wheel*, 19. MARCH, 20. *Guides*, 21. POSTS, 22. *Rear open order*, 23. MARCH, 24. *Close order*, 25. MARCH.

(¶ 318.) The colonel aligns the officers and front rank; the lieutent-colonel the rear rank; the adjutant the file-closers; the colonel then commands: 4. FRONT, and passing in front of the company officers to a point 6 yards in front of the field officers, commands: 5. *Present*, 6. ARMS, faces about and salutes. (¶ 159.) Honors are rendered, if necessary. (¶ 291.) The colonel then commands: 7. *Carry*, 8. ARMS, faces to the front and stands at attention.† The reviewing officer goes to the right,

* In forming line, a non-commissioned officer in command of his company places himself on its right at the command *guides posts.*

† On the review of a brigade or battalion, or other body of troops less than a brigade, the commanding officer, when presenting his command to the reviewing officer, will have his sword drawn, and all officers of the command will likewise have their swords drawn. The swords will remain drawn throughout the review, and will not be sheathed until dismissed.

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then in front of the company officers to the left, and returns to the right, passing in rear of the file-closers; the band plays during this time.

The reviewing officer returns to his post in front of the center, and the colonel faces about and commands: 9. *Close order*, 10. MARCH (¶ 196); the field and staff stand fast. The colonel then commands: 11. *Companies right wheel*, 12. MARCH, 13. *Pass in review*, 14. *Forward*, 15. *Guide right*, 16. MARCH. At the *twelfth* command, the companies wheel (¶ 205); the field and staff, except the lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant, take post in order of rank from right to left, 6 yards in front of the leading captain (¶ 301); the non-commissioned staff, except the sergeant-major, take post in order of rank from right to left, 6 yards in rear of the rear company; the band takes post 12 yards in front of the field and staff; the lieutenant-colonel on line with first company, the major on line with rear company, the adjutant on line with second company, the sergeant-major on line with company next to the rear, each 6 yards from the left flank. (¶ 193.)

At the last command the band plays, the column steps off and changes direction at the point indicated. The colonel takes post 6 yards in front of the staff at second change of direction, and after saluting, takes post on the right of the reviewing officer; the band, after passing the reviewing officer, wheels to the left out of the column, and takes post in front of and facing him, where it remains till the rear of the column has passed, when it countermarches (¶ 312), and returns to its post before the review, and ceases to play.

(¶ 160.) If the reviewing officer be entitled to it, the color salutes, drums beating (¶ 291), the band continuing to play; he only returns the salutes of the colonel and color.

The head of the column having changed direction to the left *the fourth time*, the colonel rejoins the battalion and commands: 17. *Guide left*, and when it arrives on

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the original ground, wheels it into line to the left, (the lieutenant-colonel and major pass between the companies as they wheel or around the flanks of the battalion, as may be most convenient, and resume their posts in rear,) opens ranks, and salutes, which ends the review. The colonel maneuvers the battalion if the reviewing officer desires it; if not, he closes ranks and directs the captains to march off their companies.

If it be desirable to pass in review the second time, the colonel, instead of *Guide left*, commands: 17. *Double time*, 18. MARCH, and takes post as before (¶ 163 and 176), and the review is concluded as already explained. The band, previously notified, plays in double time at its post in front of the reviewing officer.

If the review be before an inspector junior in rank to the commanding officer, the later reviews it, and is accompanied by the inspector. In column of platoons, the captain commands the first, and the first lieutenant the second platoon.

319½. The colonel and his staff, on taking post on the right of the reviewing officer, do not return swords.

Officers of the *general staff* attend all reviews, and form in line according to rank on the left of the colonel, and 3 yards in his rear. They stand fast during the ceremony; the colonel may direct one or more to accompany him.

With non-commissioned officers no distinction is made as to whether they are regimental or of the general staff; all take posts as prescribed. Acting rank confers no position prejudical to actual rank.

All things being in readiness, the reviewing officer advances a few steps toward the colonel, and halts. The colonel faces about, commands: 1. *Present*, 2. ARMS, faces to the front, and salutes, The reviewing officer acknowledges the salute, etc. The colonel faces about, commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, faces to the front, and stands at attention.

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The reviewing officer goes to the right, then in front of the company officers to the left, and returns to the right, passing in rear of the file-closers; the band plays during this time. If mounted, he passes to the right of the band. On the return of the reviewing officer, by the right of the line, to his post in front, the colonel faces about and commands: 1. *Close order*, 2. MARCH, and so on as in ¶ 319.

At the review of a brigade, each battalion is brought to a carry when the head of the battalion is 50 yards from the post of review. The point where the battalions of a brigade are brought to a carry is indicated by a camp color. At the review of a single battalion, the arms are at a carry all the time during the march past. For the review of a body of troops greater than a single brigade, it should be left to the general commanding to arrange all details so as to conform to the existing situation.

XV.—Dress Guard Mounting.

320. The *commanding officer* holds the adjutant responsible for this ceremony.

(*a.*) The *adjutant* details the officers to serve as officers of the day and officers of the guard; he assigns the band its post; instructs the drum-major where the column will change direction; and tells the sergeant-major how many men to detail for guard.

(*b.*) The *sergeant-major* posts the *names* of the non-commissioned officers and field-musicians, and the *number* of privates each company is to furnish for guard; he designates places, facing the parade, for the details after inspection by the first sergeants, and tells them the order in which they will bring their details up to form the guard.

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(*c.*) Each *first sergeant* will carry on guard-mounting a list of the detail from his company, thrust in the left side of his belt (*g*).

(*d.*) The adjutant and sergeant-major should approach the line from the front, or from the left. In the former case, the adjutant halts when in his position, 12 yards in front of the center of the guard, when formed; the sergeant-major marches 12 yards further on, turns to the left, and when he arrives at his place, halts and faces about (¶ 38). In the latter case, the adjutant halts when opposite his place, and the sergeant-major continues to his place, where he halts and faces about; as soon as the adjutant is uncovered by the sergeant-major, he faces to the left and marches in quick time to his place, halts, and faces about (¶ 38).

The adjutant stands at attention while the guard is formed.

Guard Mounting of a Battalion.

(*e.*) At the *assembly of trumpeters* (¶ 321), the *band* takes its post.

(*f.*) At the *assembly of guard details* (¶ 321), the *first sergeants* form their details (¶ 195) on their company parades; the non-commissioned officers and supernumeraries *fall in* in the line of file-closers. After *left face*, the first sergeant verifies his list of the detail, and gives the necessary orders for fixing bayonets (¶ 189); he then commands: 1. *Rear open order*, 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT, 4. *Arms*, 5. PORT; and inspects the dress and general appearance of the men, replacing by the supernumerary any man whose condition makes him unfit to go on guard. He then commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Close order*, 4. MARCH, marches the detail to the place designated by the sergeant-major, and gives the necessary orders for coming to *in place rest*.

(*g.*) The details being in place rest, the *adjutant* raises his hand for *adjutant's call*. (¶ 321.)

The *band* plays a march in quick or double time, as

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previously directed. The music ceases when the last detail arrives on the line. The band dress to the left. (¶ 312.)

The *adjutant* and *sergeant-major*, the latter on the left, march to the parade.

The *first sergeants* command: 1. *Detail*, 2. ATTENTION, 3. *Carry*, 4. ARMS, 5. *Right shoulder*, 6. ARMS, take post near the left, and give the necessary orders to conduct their details so as to arrive successively on line from the rear, in the order designated, when each first sergeant commands: 1. *Detail*, 2. HALT, places himself near the left of his detail, in front of and facing the sergeant-major, and commands: 1. *Rear open order*, 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT. The man on the right of the first detail places his breast against the left arm of the sergeant-major.* The supernumeraries step back to a line 3 yards in rear of the non-commissioned officers, who remain in the line of file-closers.

Beginning on the right, the first sergeants, after commanding *front*, salute (¶ 127) the sergeant-major (or an acting sergeant-major, whether junior or not), and report: *The detail is correct;* or, (So many) *sergeants, corporals, or privates, are absent*, then pass by the right of the guard, hand the sergeant-major their lists (*c.*), and place themselves 3 yards in rear of and covering their respective supernumeraries.

The *officers of the guard* place themselves between the band and the guard before the last detail arrives.

The *sergeant-major* returns the salute of the first sergeants with the right hand (¶ 32 and 34), draws sword (¶ 151), passes down the line, and counts the men; he then returns to the right of the line, and commands: 1. *Count*, 2. FOURS, completing the last four, if necessary (¶ 195); then divides the guard into two platoons (¶ 187), and indicates with his sword the division of pla-

* If in double rank, the rear-rank men close in to the right, and the first sergeants, if necessary, order men from front to rear rank, to equalize the ranks.

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toons;* after which he proceeds to the right of the guard, salutes (¶ 158), and hands the senior officer of the guard the list of the details (¶ 171); he then commands: 1. *Right*, 2. DRESS, and verifies the alignment of the ranks, file-closers, supernumeraries, and first sergeants; then returns to the right of the line, commands: 3. FRONT, and passes to the center of the guard, turns to the right, halts midway to the adjutant, salutes, and reports: "*Sir! the details are correct;*" or, "*Sir!* (so many) *sergeants, corporals*, or *privates, are absent.*"

The *adjutant* returns the salute with the right hand (¶ 33), and commands: *Take your post*, at which the sergeant-major returns to the carry (¶ 150), faces about, approaches to within 2 yards of the center of the guard, turns to the right, and places himself facing to the front, 3 yards to the left of the line.

The *officers of the guard*, immediately after the sergeant-major reports, post themselves, facing to the front, 3 yards in front of the guard, the senior opposite the center of the first platoon, the junior opposite the center of the second, and draw swords (¶ 151).

The adjutant then draws sword, and commands;† 1. *Officers and non-commissioned officers to the front and center*, 2. MARCH, at which the officers of the guard advance, by an oblique movement, closing toward each other, and halt 3 yards from the adjutant; the non-commissioned officers pass by the flanks, sergeants between the guard and band, and corporals on the left of the sergeant-major, all closing on the center, and form in the order of rank, from right to left, and halt 6 yards from the adjutant.

* If the guard be small, the division into platoons is omitted.

† If there be but one officer of the guard, he places himself in front of the center of the guard, and the commands of the adjutant are: 1. *Officer and non-commissioned officers to the front and center*, 2. MARCH. If there be no officer of the guard, the adjutant commands: 1. *Non-commissioned officers to the front and center*, 2. MARCH.

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The adjutant then assigns them posts as follows:*

Senior officer, commander of the guard, and chief of the first platoon; junior officer, chief of the second platoon; senior sergeant, right guide, and guide of the first platoon; second sergeant, left guide, and guide of the second platoon; file-closers of the first platoon; file-closers of the second platoon.

The adjutant then resumes his post in front, and commands:† 1. *Officer and non-commissioned officers*, 2. *To your posts*, 3. MARCH, at which the junior officer and the non-commissioned officers of the guard face about (¶ 38), and take the posts assigned them, the junior officer 3 yards in front of the center of the second platoon; the non-commissioned officers pass around the flanks by the same routes they came to the front.

The adjutant then directs the commander of the guard: *Inspect your guard, sir.*‡ At which the latter faces about and commands: 1. *Order*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Inspection*, 4. ARMS (¶ 162, 165, and 131). He then returns his sword and inspects the guard; after the inspection of arms, he goes to the right of the guard, draws sword, and commands: 1. *Open*, 2. BOXES (¶ 133), returns sword, and inspects the boxes.

* The commands of the adjutant are modified, when there is but one officer of the guard, when there is no officer of the guard, and when the guard is too small to be divided into platoons.

† If there be but one officer of the guard, the adjutant commands: 1. *Non-commissioned officers*, 2. *To your posts*, 3. MARCH. The senior sergeant takes his post in the line of file-closers opposite the center of the second platoon. If there be no officer of the guard, the sergeants designated as chiefs of platoon place themselves in the line of file-closers, opposite the center of their platoons. If the guard be too small to be divided into platoons, the sergeant who commands the guard places himself on its right, and is covered by the right guide 3 yards in his rear.

‡ The junior officer of the guard may, at the discretion of the senior, assist in the inspection. If he remains in his place, he takes the position prescribed in ¶ 300. If there be no officer of the guard, this command is omitted, and the adjutant commands: 1. *Order*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Inspection*, 4. ARMS, and inspects the guard himself.

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The *supernumeraries* and *first sergeants* do not toss up their pieces, nor open boxes, unless specially directed to do so by and for the adjutant.

The *sergeant-major* executes *order arms*, and remains in this position during the inspection.

The *band* plays during the entire inspection.

The *adjutant* returns his sword, observes the general condition of the guard, and replaces any man who does not present a creditable appearance by a supernumerary from the same company. If there be no supernumerary, he orders the man to fall out, and, after guard-mounting, has another man detailed.

The adjutant, when directed, selects as *orderly* for the commanding officer the private who is the neatest in general appearance, and who has the cleanest gun, and notifies the officer of the guard of his selection. The inspection ended, the adjutant, passing down the front of the guard, places himself about 30 yards in front of and facing the center of the guard, and draws sword; the officers of the guard, also coming from the right of the guard, place themselves 3 yards in front of the centers of their respective platoons, draw swords, and come to an order.*

The *officers of the day* take post in front of and facing the guard, about 30 yards or more from the adjutant, the old officer of the day 3 yards to the right, and 1 yard to the rear of the new officer of the day. Both take the position of parade rest, *with arms folded.*

The adjutant then commands: 1. *Parade*, 2. REST, 3. SOUND OFF.

The adjutant and sergeant-major come to parade rest.

The band plays along the line in front of the officers of the guard to the left, and back to its place on the right, when it ceases. (See foot note, ¶ 312.)

*If there be but one officer of the guard, he places himself 3 yards in front of the center of the guard.

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The adjutant now comes to *attention*, then to a *carry*, and commands: 1. *Guard*, 2. ATTENTION, 3. *Carry*, 4 ARMS, 5. *Close order*, 6. MARCH, 7. *Present*, 8. ARMS.

The first sergeants and supernumeraries, and the sergeant-major, come to attention with the guard. The sergeant-major executes the commands with the guard.

At the command *march*, the officers face about and take post 2 yards in front of the centers of their platoons.* The officers of the guard salute as prescribed in ¶ 159, and the sergeant-major salutes at the command arms. (¶ 158.) Both officers of the day come to attention. The adjutant faces the new officer of the day, salutes (¶ 157), and reports: *Sir! the guard is formed.* The new officer of the day salutes with the right hand, and says: *March the guard in review, sir.*†

The adjutant faces about and commands: ‡ 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Platoons right wheel*, 4. MARCH, 5. *Pass in review*, 6. FORWARD, 7. *Guide right*, 8. MARCH.

At the *fourth* command,§ the platoons wheel as pre-

*If there be but one officer of the guard, he places himself 2 yards in front of the center of the guard.

†The officer of the day may direct the adjutant: *March the guard (in double time) to its post, sir*, at which the adjutant faces about, and commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Guard to its post*, 4. *Fours right*, 5. MARCH; or, 5. *Double time*, 6. MARCH. At the *fourth* command, the commander of the guard places himself, facing to the right, 2 yards in front of the right guide. If there be two officers of the guard, the junior takes post in rear of his platoon. At the last command the guard wheels by fours to the right; the field-musicians take post 2 yards in front (¶ 192); the adjutant and sergeant-major return swords and retire; the senior first sergeant commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, and each first sergeant marches off his supernumerary; the officers of the day salute each other as before, and the band retires.

‡If the guard be too small to divide into platoons, the adjutant commands: 3. *Guard right wheel*, 4. MARCH, etc., and the guard passes in review as before; the commander is 2 yards in front of its center; if there are two officers of the guard, the junior is in the line of file-closers; the adjutant is 6 yards from its left flank, and the sergeant-major behind him on a line with the file-closers. The sergeant-major comes to *carry arms* with the guard.

§If there be no officer of the guard, the chiefs of platoon do, at the *third* and *fourth* commands, as prescribed in ¶ 243.

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scribed in ¶ 243; the band wheels to the right and takes post 12 yards in front of the guard; the adjutant takes post abreast of the first platoon and 6 yards from its left flank; the sergeant-major 6 yards from the left flank of the second platoon. At the *seventh* command, the guides go to the right. (¶ 249.)

At the *eighth* command, both officers of the day come to parade rest, *with arms folded;* the first sergeants and supernumeraries come to parade rest by command of the senior first sergeant; and the column moves forward, the band playing in quick time, and changes direction, without command *from the adjutant*, at the points previously indicated. (*a;* also, see ¶ 312, and 160.) Both officers of the day come to attention as the drum-major is about to salute; the first sergeants and supernumeraries come to attention at the same time, by command of the senior first sergeant. The two field musicians detailed detach themselves from the rear of the band, when the latter wheels out of the column, and march 2 yards in front of the guard; the band wheels to the left out of the column, and takes post in front of and facing the officer of the day, ceasing to play when the guard passes it. The new officer of the day returns the salute of the drum-major with the right hand, and uncovers while the guide passes, holding his cap over his left shoulder with the right hand. He then puts his cap on, and the two officers of the day face toward each other, salute (¶ 172), and then comply with the orders of the commanding officer.

The guard having passed the officers of the day 6 yards, the adjutant halts, the sergeant-major comes up on his left and halts, when both return swords and retire. The senior first sergeant commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, when each first sergeant marches off his supernumerary, and dismisses him. The commander of the guard then commands: 1. *Guide left*, and wheels it into line to the left without halting, (¶ 255,) the chief of the second platoon taking post in the line of file-closers op-

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posite the center of his platoon. The commander then breaks the guard into column of fours to the right (¶ 210 or 213), places himself on the left of the leading guide, and, preceded by the field musicians, who begin to play when the band ceases, conducts the guard to its post.

As the new guard approaches the guard house, the old guard is formed in line, with the field-music 2 yards to its right; and, when the field-music of the new guard arrives opposite its left,* the senior officer of the old guard, standing 2 yards in front of, and facing its center, commands: 1. *Present*, 2. ARMS, and then faces to the front, and salutes; the new guard having passed, he comes to a *carry*, faces about, and commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS.

The new guard marches in quick time past the old guard, arms at a carry, officers saluting. The command *carry arms* should be given just before the new guard laps the old guard. The field-music having marched 3 yards beyond the field-music of the old guard, changes direction to the right, and, followed by the guard, changes direction to the left when on a line with the file-closers of the old guard. The change of direction is without command, and the senior officer of the guard halts on the line of the old guard, allows his guard to march past him, and, when its rear approaches, forms line to the left (¶ 220), halts it, establishes the left guide 3 yards to the right of the field-music of the old guard, and on a line with it, and then dresses his guard to the left. The field-music of the new guard is 2 yards to its right.

The new guard being dressed, the commander of each guard, placing himself 2 yards in front of and facing the center of his guard, commands: 1. *Present*, 2. ARMS, resumes his front, and salutes. They then return to the

* If either guard be commanded by a sergeant, he presents with his guard, standing on its right or left, according as he commands the old or the new guard.

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carry, face about, and command: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Order*, 4. ARMS.

The commander of the new guard now divides it into three reliefs, numbering them *first*, *second*, and *third*, from right to left, and directs a list of the guard to be made. Experienced soldiers are placed over the arms of the guard, and at responsible posts. The new commander takes possession of the guard-house, and the articles and prisoners under charge of the guard.

During the time of relieving the sentinels, the two guards stand *in place rest*, or they may *stack arms*. (¶ 135 or 136.) The old commander gives to the new all the information and instructions relating to his post. (See Guard Duty of Reed's Military Science and Tactics.)

(*h.*) For the method of *relieving and posting sentinels*, see Regan's Manual of Guard Duty.

A non-commissioned officer, commanding the guard, conducting it from the parade ground to its post, marches at the left and rear when there is no file-closer.

(*i.*) The *first relief* having been posted so as to relieve the sentinels of the old guard, the latter form on the left of the old guard; both guards are then brought to a *carry*; the commander of the old guard marches it, with the guide right, 6 yards to the front, and commands: 1. *Fours right*, 2. MARCH. The field-music begins to play, and the guard marches in quick time past the new guard, which stands at *present arms*, all officers saluting.

The new guard is brought to a *carry* as soon as the old guard has passed; and, when the latter has marched about 50 yards, the new commander commands: 1. *Order*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Stack*, 4. ARMS, 5. *Break ranks*, 6. MARCH; or, 1. *Arms*, 2. PORT, 3. *Break ranks*, 4. MARCH.

On arriving on the garrison parade (¶ 314), the commander of the old guard forms it in line, and halts it, orders the details successively 2 yards to the front, and

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sends each, under charge of a non-commissioned officer or private, to its company parade for dismissal.

Guard Mounting of a Separate Company.

(*j.*) At the *assembly of trumpeters* (¶ 321), the field-musicians take post so that the one on the left will be 2 yards to the right of the guard when formed.

(*k.*) At the *assembly of guard details*, the first sergeant forms the detail in single rank, fixes bayonets, if worn, and inspects it (*f.*), dismisses supernumerary, then turns it over to non-commissioned officer of the detail.

(*l.*) The detail being *in place rest*, the adjutant, or other officer who is to mount the guard, raises his hand for *adjutant's call*, at which the music starts up; the adjutant and first sergeant (who now acts as sergeant-major), the latter on the left, march to the parade (*d.*, and see ¶ 315); the non-commissioned officer of the detail commands: 1. *Detail*, 2. ATTENTION, 3. *Carry*, 4. ARMS, 5. *Right shoulder*, 6. ARMS, takes post near the left, and gives the necessary orders to conduct the detail so as to arrive on line from the rear, when he commands: 1. *Detail*, 2. HALT, places himself near the left of his detail, in front of and facing the acting sergeant-major, and commands: 1. *Right*, 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT, salutes, and reports: *The detail is correct;* or, (so many) *privates are absent*, then passes by the right, and places himself 2 yards in rear of the rank; the music ceases at the command *halt*.

The acting sergeant-major returns the salute with the right hand, draws sword, and commands: 1. *Count*, 2. FOURS, 3. *Right*, 4. DRESS, 5. FRONT, goes to the center of the guard, turns to the right, halts midway to the adjutant, salutes, and reports: *Sir! the detail is correct;* or, *Sir!* (so many) *privates are absent*.

The adjutant returns salute and commands: *Take your post*, at which the sergeant-major comes to a *carry*, faces about, and takes post 3 yards to left of the guard.

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The adjutant draws sword, and commands: 1. *Non-commissioned officer to the front and center*, 2. MARCH, at which he places himself in front of and 6 yards from the adjutant. The adjutant then commands: 1. *Non-commissioned officer, commander of the guard*, 2. *To your post*, 3. MARCH, at which he takes post on the right of the guard. The adjutant then commands: 1. *Order*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Inspection*, 4. ARMS; he then returns sword, and inspects the guard, boxes, (¶ 133) and all; the sergeant-major *orders arms* (¶ 162), and stands so during the inspection; the music plays during the inspection.

The adjutant selects an orderly when directed. The inspection ended, the adjutant places himself about 30 yards in front of and facing the center of the guard, draws sword, and commands: 1. *Parade*, 2. REST, 3. SOUND OFF. The adjutant and sergeant-major come to parade rest; music plays a tune, standing on the right.

The adjutant comes to attention and carry, and commands;* 1. *Guard*, 2. ATTENTION, 3. *Carry*, 4. ARMS, 5. *Present*, 6. ARMS.

The sergeant-major executes the commands with the guard. The adjutant faces the officer of the day, salutes, and reports: *Sir! the guard is formed.* The officer of the day salutes, and says: *March the guard to its post, sir.* The adjutant faces about, and commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Guard to its post*, 4. *Right*, 5. FACE, 6. *Forward*, 7. MARCH; or, 4. *Twos right*, 5. MARCH. At the *fourth* command, the commander of the guard steps 2 yards to the front and faces to the right. The sergeant-major comes to *carry arms* with the guard. The musicians wheel to the right at the *fifth* command. At the last command the adjutant and sergeant-major return sword and retire, the guard moves off, and the officers of the day salute each other and retire.

* If the adjutant be the new officer of the day, he omits the fifth and sixth commands, and commands: 1. *Guard to its post*, etc., then returns his sword, faces about, and salutes the old officer of the day, who stands in the place prescribed for the new.

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The officers of the day take post 30 yards, or so, in rear of the adjutant, and stand at parade rest, *with arms folded*, while the music *sounds off*, and come to attention before the *present*.

The same honors are rendered at the guard-house as explained for *guard mounting of a battalion.* *(g.)*

320½. A soldier in ranks addressed by an officer should not change the position of his piece to reply.

XVI.—Trumpet Signals.

321. The *assembly of trumpeters* is the signal for the trumpeters to assemble; also first signal to form ranks.

The *assembly* is the signal for forming the company.

Assembly of guard details is the signal for the details to form in ranks on their company parade-grounds.

Adjutant's call is the signal for companies and guard details to assemble on the garrison parade. (¶ 314.)

Assembly, *reveille*, *retreat*, *tattoo*, *adjutant's call*, *to the color*, the *flourishes*, and the *marches*, are sounded by all the trumpeters united; the other camp or garrison calls, as a general rule, are sounded by the trumpeter of the guard or orderly trumpeter.

The morning gun is fired at the first note of the *reveille*, or, if marches be played before the reveille, it is fired at the commencement of the first march.

The evening gun if fired at the last note of the *retreat*.

For music, see Reed's Military Science and Tactics.

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ADDENDA.

All paragraphs of the Third Edition of "Reed's Standard Infantry Tactics" affected by the following changes, compiled to conform to the rulings of the War Department to January 1, 1888, are *modified* accordingly.

87. The about by company is not a proper movement.

107*b*. Last line, word 4, for "below" read "above."

112. Line 15, last word, for "near" read "against."

114. Line 11, omit "(Two)."

118. Line 6, omit "Look and;" also line 9, omit "and cast the eyes to the front."

123. Line 6, word 10, for "at" read "just above.'

132. See "Question" and "Reply" of this *Addenda*.

135. See "Question" and "Reply" of this *Addenda*.

136. See "Question" and "Reply" of this *Addenda*. Also line 47, word 6, for "left" read "right;" also line 48, word 3, for "right" read "left."

137. Line 11, after last word, add "without changing the position of the box." See "Question" and "Reply" of this *Addenda*.

140. See "Question" and "Reply" of this *Addenda*.

143. Line 10, omit "as from load in ¶137."

147. Line 30, omit the words "close boxes" and put them in line 31, between "piece" and "carry."

148. Line 32, change so as to put the words "close boxes" between "piece" and "and" in same line.

151. See "Question" and "Reply" of this *Addenda*.

153. See "Question" and "Reply" of this *Addenda*.

157. See "Question" and "Reply" of this *Addenda*. In line 6, word 5, for "left" read "right."

212. Line 8, for "step of 28 or 30 inches" read

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"proper step. (¶ 12.)" In lieu of last two lines, read "Guides and file-closers do as prescribed in ¶ 219."

222. After line 8, add: "From a halt make a half face at second command."

230. See ¶ 6.

236. After last line add: "The proper distance between sets is more important than the step."

237. After last line add: "The proper distance between sets is more important than the step."

272. After last line add: "The guides and file-closers preserve the distance of 10 yards on the proper flank of the line."

282. After last line add: "The file-closers fix and unfix bayonets. (¶ 199.)"

300. When knapsacks are worn, omit all in the text from line 44, and use the following, viz.: After the inspection of boxes, the captain, facing to the left, at his post at open order, commands:

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Close order*, 4. MARCH, 5, *Order*, 6. ARMS, 7. STACK, 8. ARMS, 9. LAY ON LOOSE PIECES, 10. *Backward*, 11. *Guide right*, 12. MARCH, 13, *Company*, 14. HALT, 15. UNSLING, 16. KNAPSACKS, 17. *Open*, 18. KNAPSACKS.

At the word *unsling*, each man unfastens his knapsack, and, standing erect, holds it by the straps in front of his knees, flaps from him; at the *sixteenth* command, he places the knapsack on the ground, and then stands at attention; at the *eighteenth* command, he opens the knapsack, turning the flaps toward the feet, the flaps resting on the great coat; he then stands at attention.

The inspector having inspected the knapsacks, the captain takes post, draws sword, faces to the left and commands:

1. *Repack*, 2. KNAPSACKS, 3. SLING, 4. KNAPSACKS, 5. *Forward*, 6. *Guide right*, 7. MARCH, 8. *Company*, 9. HALT, 10. TAKE, 11. ARMS, 12. *Carry*, 13. ARMS.

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At the *second* command, each man repacks and buckles up his knapsack, leaving it in the same position as before opening it, and then stands at attention. At the word *sling*, each man grasps the unbuckled strap of the knapsack with the right hand, the buckled strap with the left hand, the right hand uppermost, and stands erect, the flaps of the knapsack from him; at the *fourth* command, he replaces the knapsack on his back.

This ends the inspection of arms, accoutrements, &c., and the company is marched to its parade ground and dismissed for inspection of quarters as before.

In double rank, when knapsacks are worn, after the inspection of boxes, the captain, after giving the command *boxes*, commands:

10. *Carry*, 11. ARMS, 12. *Rear open order*, 13. MARCH, 14. *Front rank*, 15. ABOUT, 16. FACE, 17. UNSLING, 18. KNAPSACKS, 19. *Open*, 20. KNAPSACKS, 21. *Repack*, 22. KNAPSACKS, 23. *Sling*, 24. KNAPSACKS, 25. *Front rank*, 26. ABOUT, 27. FACE, 28. *Close order*, 29. MARCH, 30. TAKE, 31. ARMS, 32. *Carry*, 33. ARMS.

Both times after the men of the front rank face about, they step forward one short step. (¶ 46.)

311. After the last line add: "Members of the Hospital Corps shall not be required to perform any military duties other than those pertaining to their corps. They shall not be required to attend reviews, parades, or other military ceremonies, but shall be inspected and mustered at the hospital to which they are attached."

320*g*, Line 66, word 10, for "left" read "right."

QUESTION.

P. O. BOX 647, CHICAGO, NOV. 14, 1887.

The Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—I respectfully ask for a decision by the Lieutenant General of the Army upon the following question

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in Infantry Tactics: Should a preparatory command be used in the following cases,* to-wit:

1. Before the command "Load" † in paragraph 92.
2. Before the command "Carry" in paragraph 101.
3. Before the command "Inspection" in paragraph 114.
4. Before the command "Stack" in paragraph 116.
5. Before the command "Draw" in paragraph 752.
6. Before the command "Present" in paragraph 755.
7. Before the command "Return" in paragraph 763.

As I understand the Tactics, it is necessary to always use a preparatory command before a command of execution. Am I correct? I form my opinion upon paragraph 9 of Upton's Infantry Tactics, which states that the command of execution is "the *part* of the command which causes the execution," and that "each preparatory command is pronounced in an ascending tone of voice," &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. REED, *1st Lieut. 1st Infantry.*

REPLY.

[6502 A. G. O., 1887.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19th, 1887.

1st Lieutenant Hugh T. Reed, 1st Infantry, P. O. Box No. 647, Chicago, Illinois.:

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 14th instant, wherein you ask whether a preparatory command should

* See paragraphs 137, 140, 132, 135-6, 151, 157, and 153, respectively, of Reed's Standard Infantry Tactics.

† "Carry" and not "Load" was intended.

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be used before the commands "load, carry, inspection, stack, draw, present, return," as they are given in the paragraphs of Infantry Tactics cited by you, I have the honor to invite your attention to so much of paragraph 9, same Tactics,* as states that the preparatory commands are designated by *italics*, those of execution by SMALL CAPITALS. The commands cited† by you are designated by italics, and are held to be preparatory to the commands of execution which they precede, and none others are prescribed or needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM, *Adjutant General.*

---

* Paragraph 9, Upton's Infantry Tactics, reads as follows, to-wit:

Commands.

There are two kinds.

The *preparatory command*, such as *forward*, which indicates the movement that is to be executed.

The command of *execution* such as MARCH, or HALT, or, in the manual of arms, the part of the command which causes the execution.

The *preparatory commands* are distinguished by *italics*, those of execution by SMALL CAPITALS.

The tone of command is animated, distinct, and of a loudness proportioned to the number of men under instruction.

Each preparatory command is pronounced in an ascending tone of voice, but always in such a manner that the command of execution may be more energetic and elevated.

The command of *execution* is pronounced in a tone firm and brief.

The trumpet will be used for giving commands whenever it can be done to advantage.

† The commands cited, are printed in Upton's Infantry Tactics as follows, to-wit:

1 In paragraph 92 — 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS.
2. In paragraph 101 — 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS.
3. In paragraph 114 — 1. *Inspection*, 2. ARMS.
4. In paragraph 116 — 1. STACK, 2. ARMS.
5. In paragraph 752 — 1. DRAW, 2. SWORDS.
6. In paragraph 755 — 1. *Present*, 2. SWORDS.
7. In paragraph 763 — 1. *Return*, 2. SWORDS.

NOTE.—In all of the above cases, except 1. *Inspection* 2. ARMS, something is done at the first command of Upton, hence this command is an executive one. By 1. *Inspection*, 2. ARMS, how is one to know that all of the pieces are to be tossed up at once?

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